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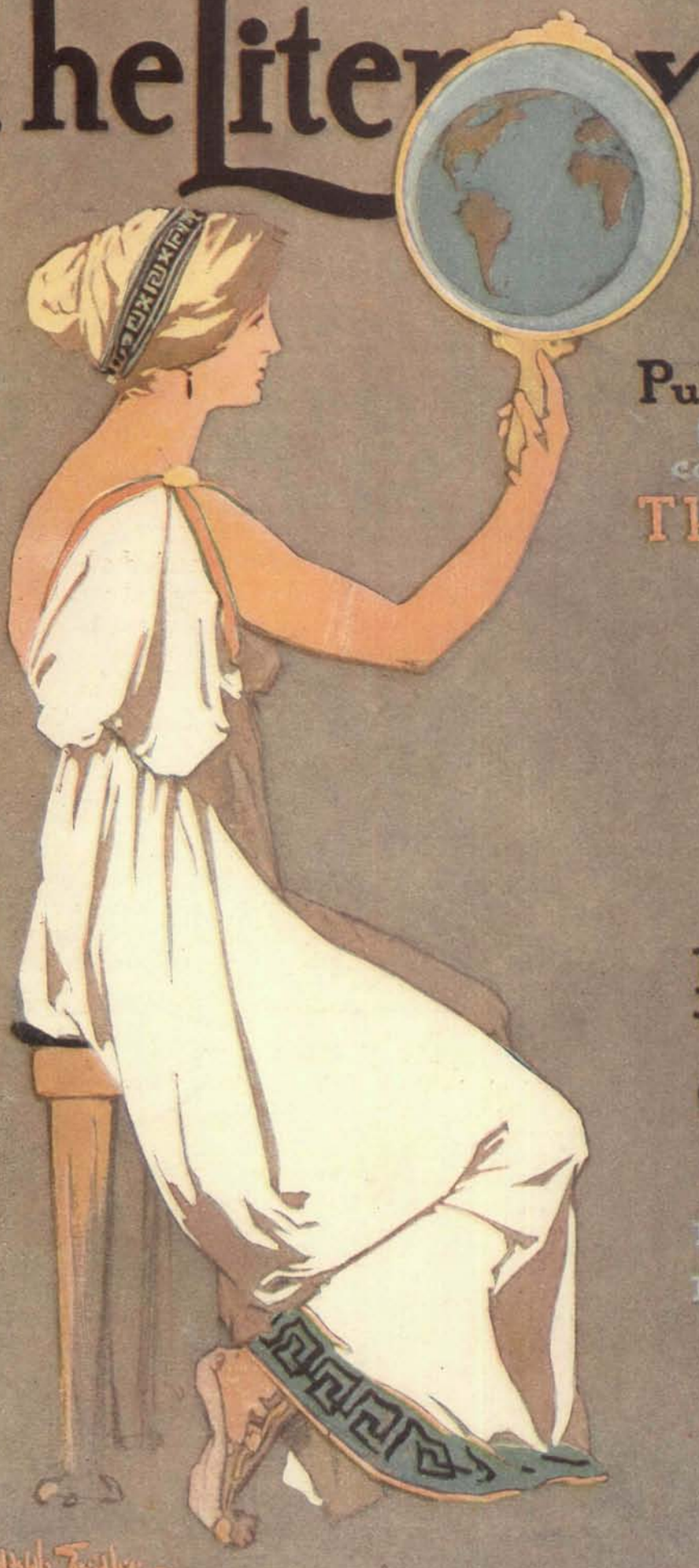

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SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN.—The figure on our cover this week represents THE LITERARY DIGEST holding, "as 'twere, the mirror up to nature," and reflecting the thought and activities of our time. The design is the work of Mr. Adolph Treidler.

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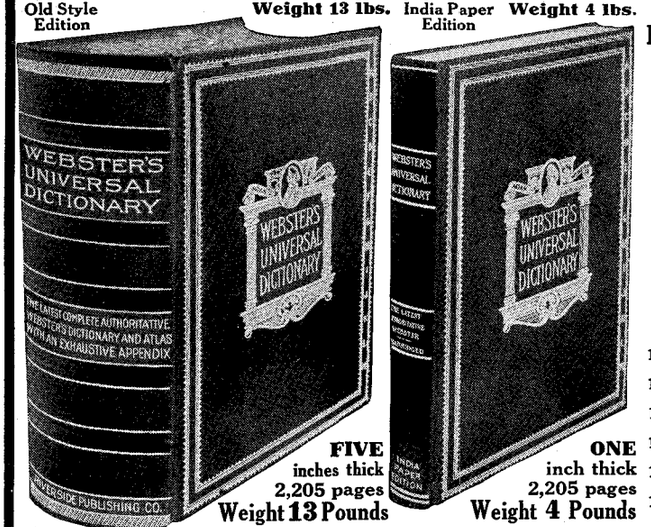
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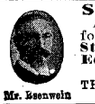

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If you seek advice or enlightenment on investments, you should write to a reputable banker.

NOTE—In the advertising columns of a few magazines you will find the announcements of reputable financial houses. Many that do not advertise are equally good. We refer you in this issue to pages 1235, 1238—42.

The Literary Digest

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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VOL. XLIII., No. 27 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 30, 1911 WHOLE NUMBER 1132

TOPICS OF THE DAY

SCHEDULE K IN THE LIGHT OF REASON

WHEN THE PRESIDENT vetoed the Wool Bill on August 17, 1911, he not only killed the hope of downward revision during that special session of Congress, but, in the eyes of a host of observers, he seriously imperiled his own chances for a second four years in the White House. Now he recommends, on the basis of his Tariff Board's unanimous report, that Congress proceed to a consideration of the wool schedule "with a view to its revision and a general reduction of its rates." This means, in the opinion of many members of Congress, Washington correspondents, and newspaper editors, that before this session adjourns, certain schedules of the Payne Tariff will suffer drastic revision. At least, they are "convinced," with the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), that Schedule K will be revised. And, observes the Boston *Journal* (Ind.), "it will not be a question of upward or downward, but how much downward." Both parties, we learn, are to draft wool bills, the exceedingly voluminous report of the Board is to be printed in full, so that the wayfaring Congressman need not err in his statistics, and soon the tariff debates will again be in full swing. "It will be a long time before Schedule K will be O. K.," suggests a witty New York paragrapher, but more optimistic gatherers of news at the capital hint at the passage of a new wool bill no later than February. It is "the doom of Schedule K," exclaims the Boston *Transcript*, (Ind. Rep.), but whether Mr. Taft's political position is improved by his message, is a puzzle beyond the skill of most of our editors.

The creation of the Tariff Board was in a large measure attributed to the desire to "take the tariff out of politics." But, declares the New York *World*, by vetoing the Wool Bill last summer and now placing his Tariff Board report in the hands of a Congress that is "inevitably playing politics on the eve of a national campaign," Mr. Taft has simply thrown the tariff into the political whirlpool. As *The World* sees it:

"On the plea that he favored a philosophic, scientific tariff he has created a situation where nothing is more improbable. He deliberately denied the country relief from unjust taxation when it was in his power to grant it, and all for the purpose of asking Congress for a similar reduction of the tariff at a moment when every public question is complicated by campaign considerations. And this conduct Mr. Taft based on the high ground of the necessity of 'proceeding prudently.'"

But the censure of this Democratic journal is hardly less complimentary to the President than the pity of the Progressive Republican New York *Press*, which asserts that with this wool-tariff message he "drives one more nail into his political coffin." *The Press* thinks that he has alienated tariff reformers by his delay and by his insistence upon the principle of protection, while, on the other hand, "every voter directly or indirectly interested in the sheep-raising and American wool industry will be implacably set against President Taft as only looking for his opportunity to strike it a fatal blow." Thus it is again demonstrated, we are told, that "while the President repeatedly fails to win new supporters with any program he puts forth, he has a veritable genius for driving away from him those supporters that were his by party inheritance."

In the message which arouses all this discussion the President cites the statistics gathered by his Tariff Board to show (1) that "the existing duties on many classes of wool and wool manufactures are prohibitory, and greatly in excess of the difference in the cost of production here and abroad," and therefore "keep out of the United States entirely wools of finer qualities which, if imported, might be used to displace the cheap substitutes now employed"; (2) that American manufacturers do not take full advantage of this situation, since "the prices of domestic fabrics are not raised by the full amount of duty"; and (3) that in the woolen industry the cost of manufacturing in this country is about twice as much as elsewhere. To quote more fully:

"The findings show that the duties which run to such high *ad valorem* equivalents are prohibitory, since the goods are not imported, but that the prices of domestic fabrics are not raised by the full amount of duty. On a set of one-yard samples of sixteen English fabrics, which are completely excluded by the present tariff rates, it was found that the total foreign value was $41.84; the duties which would have been assessed had these fabrics been imported, $76.90; the foreign value plus the amount of the duty, $118.74; or a nominal duty of 183 per cent. In fact, however, practically identical fabrics of domestic make, sold at the same time at $69.75, showing an enhanced price over the foreign market value of but 67 per cent.

"Altho these duties do not increase prices of domestic goods by anything like their full amount, it is none the less true that such prohibitive duties eliminate the possibility of foreign competition, even in time of scarcity; that they form a temptation to monopoly and conspiracies to control domestic prices; that they are much in excess of the difference in cost of production here and abroad, and that they should be reduced to a point which accords with this principle."

And again:

"The findings show that the cost of turning wool into yarn in

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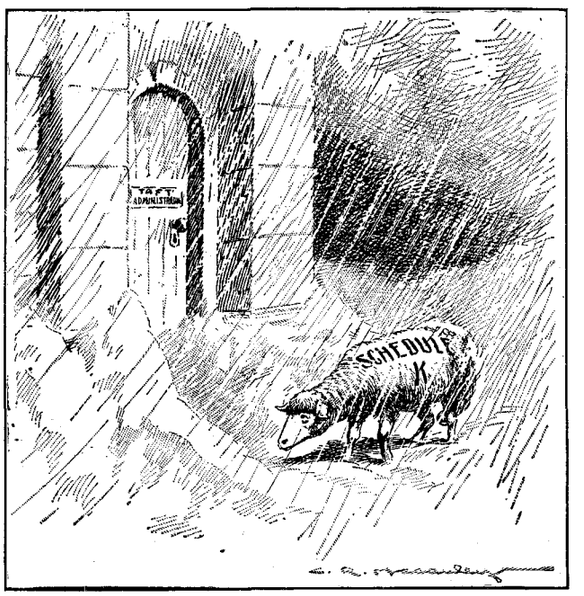
this country is about double that in the leading competing country, and that the cost of turning yarn into cloth is somewhat more than double. Under the protective policy a great industry, involving the welfare of hundreds of thousands of people, has been established, despite these handicaps.

"In recommending revision and reduction I therefore urge that action be taken with these facts in mind, to the end that an important and established industry may not be jeopardized. . . . . .

"The findings of fact by the Board show ample reason for the revision downward of Schedule K in accord with the protective principle, and present the data as to relative costs and prices from which may be determined what rates will fairly equalize the difference in production costs. I recommend that such revision be proceeded with at once."

Among the great mass of facts and statistics presented in the Tariff Board's exhaustive report we find a computation of the cost of a suit of clothes from the back of a sheep to the back of a man, with the profits accruing at each step. As fairly representative of the clothes worn by the average American the Board takes a suit wholesaling at $16.50 and retailing at $23. We learn that—

"The farmer receives for the wool in such a suit $2.23, and his profit is 68 cents; the manufacturer of cloth receives for his product $4.78, and his profit is 23 cents; the wholesale clothing dealer receives for his product $16.50, and his profit is $2.18; the retail clothing dealer receives $23, and his profit is $6.50. The figures are aggregate."



THE UNTEMPERED WIND.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

According to the earliest report from the Washington correspondents, the message advocating a downward revision of Schedule K was greeted with greater unanimity in the Republican party than any other act of the President since the beginning of his administration. "At last the Republican insurgents have found something in which they are willing to support Mr. Taft and the standpat element in the party is ready to accept the downward revision as inevitable," we read in a dispatch to the New York *Sun* (Ind.); and leading Democrats were quoted as finding in the message and the report a justification of their wool bill which President Taft vetoed last session. Even President William M. Wood, of the American Woolen Company, had kind words to say of the Tariff's Board's report, praising the knowledge of the industry which it reveals and concluding his comment with the following words:

"Perhaps the most important point brought out is the official demonstration of the Board that the American wool manufacturer has been grossly misrepresented by those who have attacked him as responsible for the high cost of clothing. The report as a whole confirms the need of substantially the same rate of protection as now embodied in Schedule K, excepting on low-cost fabrics."

Turning to the press we find many papers, regardless of party, declaring that the Tariff's Board's report fully vindicates the President's veto of last session's wool bill. "Mr. Taft vetoed the makeshift and opportunist wool bill because it was conceived in ignorance and born in partizanship and prejudice," affirms the New York *Sun*, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that the facts laid before Congress by the Board "should make the revision of Schedule K an orderly and intelligent process and not a haphazard undertaking inviting a Presidential veto." "The Board's report and President Taft's message point the way to a rational revision of the wool schedule," says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), and in the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) we read:

"If Congress will avail itself of the findings, we can get what we have never before had—a scientific wool tariff. Despite every discouragement, the Tariff Board has made good. It is now up to Congress to do the same."

The towering achievement of this Administration, declares the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), will be found to be the Tariff Board appointed by President Taft. Of the Board's report it goes on to say:

"This report is not only epochal in that it is a new method of tariff-making, but also the first blow at Schedule K. Justly or unjustly, the people of the United States have attacked from time immemorial the wool schedule as the crowning achievement of high protective wrongdoing. They have asserted and believed that a tax put on blankets and other wool materials has been a direct tax upon the poor and the common people. Against this assault Schedule K has continued obdurate until to-day. For good or ill that schedule must be lowered. Altho the people may feel that the amount of reduction indicated by the Tariff Board's report is not so large as they expected, nevertheless that something is going to be done is the great big fact of our political history to-day. Let us hope that this something will be equitable, just, and right, and that no honest industry will suffer, but that the people as a whole will be greatly benefited."

Other papers, while prompt to commend the painstaking work of the Tariff Board, and to recognize the value of the mass of statistical information contained in its report, can not see that anything was gained by postponing reduction of the wool schedule for six months in order to wait for it. Chairman Underwood is credited by the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) with knowing "as much about Schedule K last summer as the President knows now," and he was "just as convincing to a good many people as five men picked out by the President are." *The Record* fears that the Board has exaggerated the cost of manufacturing woolens in this country, and has several other flaws to pick in the report, but it remarks in conclusion that the unanimous decision that the duties should come down is a vindication of the position of the Democratic party. The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) and the New York *Journal of Commerce* are likewise critical, but do not care to deliver final judgment "on a first hasty perusal." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) is not so hesitant. We read:

"The report of the Tariff Board on the woolen schedule is both a confession and an exposure. Coming as it does from a Republican source, the members of the Tariff Board having been appointed by a Republican President, it is not merely a confession but a recantation. The doctrines taught by multitudes of the defenders of protection are specifically renounced and made abhorrent as falsehood. . . . . .

"Some time ago we set forth reasons why it was to be feared that the Board would be unable to ascertain satisfactorily and report differences in production cost here and abroad. The report shows that this apprehension was well grounded. . . . . .

"Still more unsatisfactory is that part of the Board's report which deals with the relative cost of manufacture in this country and in Europe."

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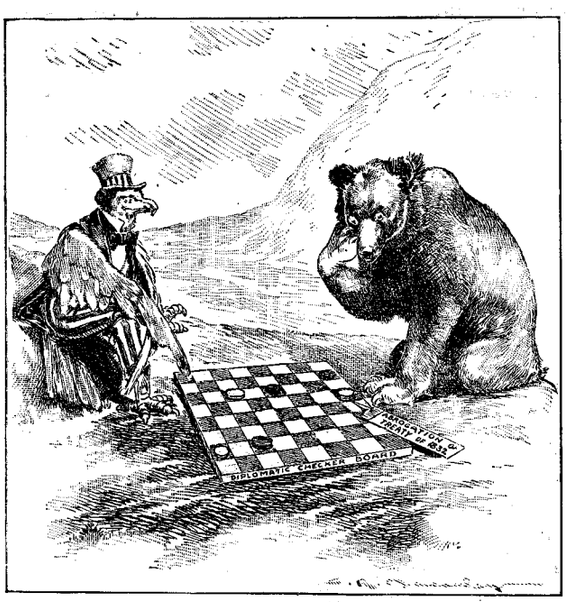
OUR REBUKE TO RUSSIA

COUNT NESSELRODE framed a treaty and concocted a pudding. The pudding lives, the treaty dies. The one was universal in its appeal—any one can enjoy it. The other was exclusive—part of the American people could "enjoy its provisions," part could not—so it has to go. "This ancient treaty," says President Taft, in the carefully worded notice of abrogation which was promptly and unanimously ratified by Congress, "as is quite natural, is no longer fully responsive in various respects to the needs of the political and material relations of the two countries." Russia, however, is expected to understand why we are dissatisfied with the treaty, just as clearly as tho the President and Congress had officially informed her, in the language of the Sulzer resolution, that she had "violated" it by discriminating "between American citizens on the ground of race or religion." The substitution, indeed, earns the approval of the most zealous champions of the rights of the American Jew abroad. "Relief from an unacceptable situation" was what the country needed, not "indulgence in rodomontade," according to the New York *Tribune*. There is always "a right way and a wrong way to do a thing," similarly comments the New York *Herald*, and President Taft, who "thus far has never 'wabbled' into international difficulties" or "played the part of an international bully for the mere sake of gaining political popularity," "is not doing it now." Another New York paper, *The Commercial*, sees here an example of "the hand of iron in the velvet glove." The President's "rare wisdom" is lauded by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and his "diplomatic skill in the handling of an exceedingly delicate situation" earns him the equally warm praise of Mr. William Barnes's Albany *Journal*. And, in fact, editorials from all over the country praise the stand taken by the President, and compliment him on his skilful ending of the octogenarian pact.

The ratification of the abrogation in the Senate, tho unanimous, was preceded by what several Washington correspondents declare to have been the most notable debate of this young session. Stirring appeals for the termination of the treaty



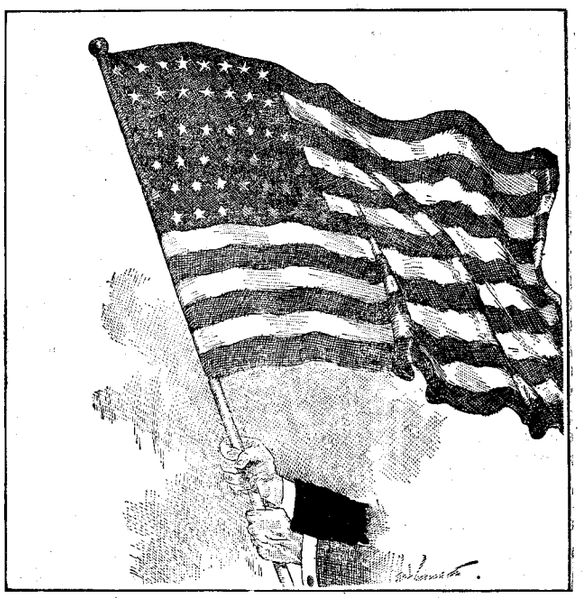
"YOUR MOVE, MR. BEAR."
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

were made by Senators O'Gorman and Rayner. Senator Lodge was no less willing to avow his own belief that Russia has violated the treaty of 1832, and that "we have been patient to the point where patience ceases to be a virtue." But, he added, if we are to do this, "let us do it fittingly—

"You remember the words of Brutus to the conspirators:

> Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully:
> Let's carve him as a dish fit for the gods,
> Not hew him as a carcass fit for hounds.

"Let us perform this act in a manner becoming to the United States; let us all do it together—President and Congress. There should be no parties beyond the water's edge. . . . We ought



THE PASSPORT.
—Hoffman in the New York *Journal*.

to make our standing before the world as strong as possible. We desire, if we can, to put an end, not only by terminating this treaty, but forever, to these discriminations against any of our citizens on the ground of race or religion. Can we do that best by putting in these resolutions words that will inflame, that will anger, or by allowing it to go forth in the calm language of diplomacy, obtaining our complete result, and leaving a situation of which we shall be proud and not ashamed, and from which we shall be able to draw great benefits not only for those whose cause we to-day espouse, but for all mankind, in the interest of peace and harmony between the peoples of the earth?"

Senator Stone, speaking for the Democrats, praised the wording of the resolution, and deprecated any suggestion of "playing politics." Senator Root, also "clearly of the opinion that the United States ought to terminate the treaty of 1832 with Russia," asserted that the trouble lay, not in the construction of the treaty, a matter which could be laid before the Hague Tribunal, but in the instrument itself. No matter how it may be construed, "the treaty is and must always remain an unsatisfactory and injurious instrument for us to continue by our assent." And the Senator from New York continued, in words taken as expressive of the Administration's view-point:

"The maintenance of this treaty is wholly inconsistent with the solemnly declared principles of the United States. It is a part of an old condition of things long since passed away. It is inconsistent with the view taken by the greater part of the civilized world, and I consider that the first and great reason for ending the treaty is that we may set ourselves right with our own principles and no longer occupy the false position of consenting to that negation of our principles which is involved in the assent to the prevention by the Emperor of Russia of the emigration of his own subjects. . . . . .

"It behooves us to be quite conservative and cautious in the official use of language about this Russian treaty, lest we find ourselves in a moment of enthusiasm or irritation betrayed into an assertion of propositions which will come back to plague us when they are turned the other way.

"One very good reason for giving the notice to terminate this treaty in simple terms and without undertaking to specify reasons, is that there are many, I suppose millions, of subjects

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of Russia of Mongolian birth whom we would not admit to our country, treaty or no treaty, and we had better not undertake to specify reasons which will involve us in making nice discriminations in regard to the difference between Russia admitting American citizens there and our admitting Russian subjects here. . . . . .

"When the treaty has been terminated, if no new treaty is made in its place, nobody from the United States will have a right to enter Russia. In that event the effect will not be to admit to Russia the people who have been denied entrance there, but it will be to exclude from Russia all other Americans.

"That in some respects would be unfortunate, but it would be better than the present. It is better that there should not be any discrimination which constitutes two sharply separated classes of our citizens. I would rather have one great body of American citizens who have no right to enter a foreign land than to have two bodies of American citizens one of which has the right under our treaties to enter, and the other of which has no right. . . . . .

"If we assert our adherence to a great principle of acknowledged right as a reason for putting an end to this treaty, we imply that Russia is opposed to it. We can not vaunt ourselves, our principles, our virtues, our love of freedom in this resolution without implying a charge against Russia that she is without them. Were it true, what would be the effect of a charge made expressly or by implication but to begin a controversy? Are we desirous to end this treaty and to secure a better one, or are we desirous to begin a controversy that will end we can not tell where?"

Thus the "end of one treaty paves the way for another," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*. The New York *Times*, *Sun*, and *Tribune* confidently expect that a new convention will be negotiated within the year during which the treaty of 1832 will continue in force. And if not, the New York *World* reminds us, the two countries are "still bound to each other by many ties of friendly agreement." As far as treatment of the Jews is concerned, the New York *Evening Post* sees results "already in sight." This paper credits Mr. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, with "admitting that, while the present passport regulations can not be changed, perhaps there *has* been injudicious application of those regulations on the part of Russian consuls abroad, who have refused their *visé* to 'a large number of persons who in reality were acceptable.'" But in an interview printed in another New York paper, the Minister's opinions seem to be rather different. He said in part:

"I know that the Ministry of the Interior does not contemplate placing any difficulties in the way of American business men desiring to visit Russia. I must repeat, however, what I have already said, Russia can by no means grant privileges with regard to passports to those Jewish elements that emigrated to America as preachers of revolutionary ideas during Russian political disorders, and have meanwhile acquired the rights of citizenship in the United States.

"Of course, not all American Jews are Anarchists, so that practical extension of passport privileges to Jewish citizens of America does not stand outside the sphere of possibility."

And another prominent official speaks even less encouragingly:

"America has put forward this question at a very unfavorable moment. With the nationalistic tendency of the Russian Duma, which just now is trying to exclude Jews from military service altogether, a favorable solution of the passport question is not to be counted upon. The Ministry of the Interior decides upon the applications of foreign Jews for permission to visit Russia case by case.

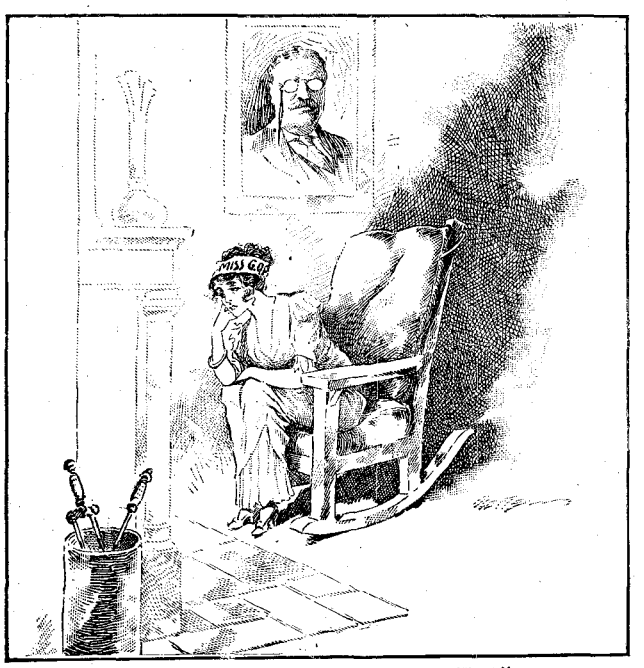
"A solution of the question as America imagines it is impossible, since it must seriously be feared that not only will Russian interests suffer by it, but also our good relations with America. A large number of Jewish revolutionary emigrants would return to Russia under the protection of American passports and provide multifarious occasions for incidents between the Russian and American Governments."

And the *Novoye Vremya*, while recognizing President Taft's tact, remarks scornfully that "the incident bears witness that the Jewish bankers have become the real lords of America," and concludes:

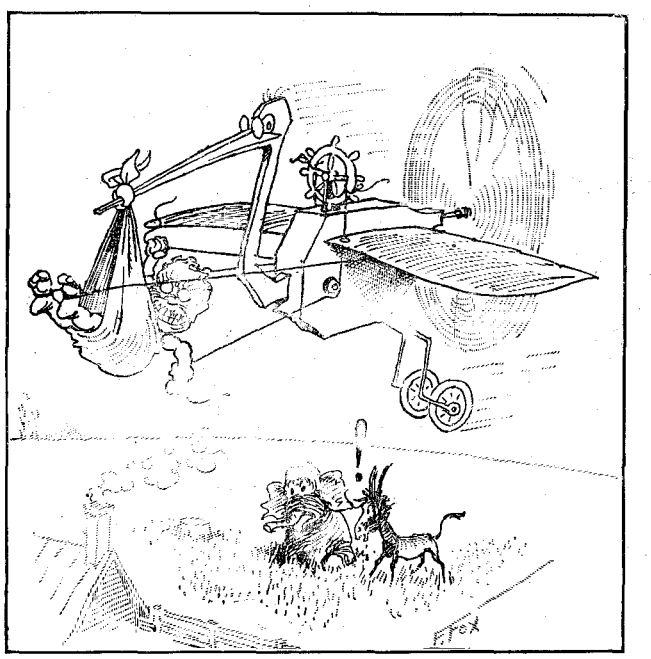
"The fate of future negotiations will show the agitators that unless Milukoff becomes Prime Minister of Russia the concessions which they demand can not be obtained, especially with reference to Jews of Russian origin."

Prominent Jews in this country, however, acclaim the abrogation as a real triumph, while to the Socialist New York *Call* and *Daily People*, it is "the greatest victory for race freedom won in many long years." It matters not how "thick and soft" was the "velvet padding of the club that smote the Bear's head," thinks *The Daily People;* what does count is that "within that velvet wrappage was a club, the first of social significance that was ever swung over and fell upon the Bear's skull, and that the club was wielded from America's shore."

Interesting sidelights on our treaty action are the news cabled from London that "the leading Jewish institutions here have



"BUT THERE'S NONE OTHER LIKE HIM!"
—May in the Cleveland *Leader.*



THE POLITICAL STORK IS SAID TO BE ABOUT TO PRESENT US WITH A NEW PARTY.
—Fox in the Chicago *Post.*

HOME THOUGHTS.

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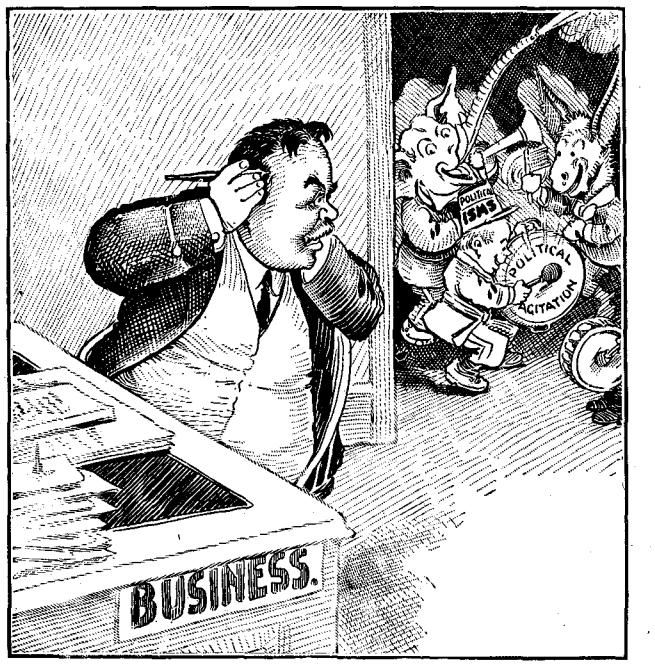
THE HOLD-UP.
—Kemble in *Leslie's Weekly.*



"OH, FOR A LITTLE LET-UP!"
Bartholomew in the Minneapolis Journal.

HOW CONGRESS HELPS.

decided to urge the abrogation of the Anglo-Russian treaty," which is said to discriminate against English Jews, and the New York *Evening World's* argument that our abrogation of the Russian treaty implies the repeal of our Chinese Exclusion Law.

GOOD TIMES COMING

ONLY THE OTHER DAY the National Association of Manufacturers was terrifying us with predictions of commercial and industrial ills lying in wait for the nation unless "the reign of political agitation" could be checked, George W. Perkins was picturing "big business" as partly paralyzed by "the fear engendered by prosecutions under the Sherman Act," and Frank A. Vanderlip, of the National City Bank, was assuring an interviewer that "business has ahead the most serious situation that has existed since you or I have been observers of business conditions." But even while these doleful utterances are still sounding in our ears the press of the whole country, led by authorities no less eminent in the industrial and financial world, and supported by a seemingly impregnable array of facts, breaks into a very chorus of optimism, and the pessimists who foresaw stagnation are now warning us against a runaway boom. Thus have the prophets of business recession been discomfited by the facts revealed in the report of the Controller of the Currency, in the last monthly statement of the Steel Corporation, and in unofficial statements emanating from various financial and industrial centers.

The suddenness with which the clouds of depression lately overhanging the business world seem to have dissolved before the rising sun of optimism is less puzzling when we remember that the pessimistic point of view was largely a matter of emphasis. Thus the manifesto of the National Manufacturers Association, while it gave the front of the stage to such disturbing factors as political agitation and trust prosecutions, admitted that "depression as to future prosperity is a state of mind, and not a physical condition." And Mr. Vanderlip prefaced his warning with the statement that "judged by those data which are used generally in gaging the business situation, there is nothing very serious the matter with business." Yet the future seemed peopled with dark and menacing shadows.

The rosiest shaft of light that is brightening the gloomy outlook, it seems, is the striking revival in the steel and iron trade, that "basic industry" which has come to be regarded as the barometer of national prosperity. This revival occurs in the face of the Government's prosecution of the Steel Corporation—a prosecution characterized by the Boston *Transcript* as "without doubt the hardest legal blow which has been dealt business in the United States in recent years." The Steel Corporation's statement for November shows that it has business on its books amounting to 1,500,000 tons more than it had at the beginning of the year, and that the increase for November alone was nearly half a million tons. And it is reported, says the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, that independent manufacturers have been doing equally well. Moreover, says *The Iron Age*, "steel companies have made some progress in establishing higher prices for their products, and now look for railroad buying to reenforce the position in which the recent heavy volume of low-priced business has put them." To quote further from this leading authority on the iron and steel industry:

"Heavy buying by the railroads is impending. In rails, announcements of contracts for 500,000 to 600,000 tons are expected within the next fortnight, the buyers including the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Atchison, Southern Railway, and several Western lines. A Brazilian road has ordered 22,000 tons from the Steel Corporation. Spike orders have increased under low prices, three lines having contracted for 75,000 kegs in the last week.

"Pennsylvania car orders for 24,000 cars will require fully 300,000 tons of steel. In the last week Western roads have taken about 2,000 cars.

"Bessemer iron is stronger, and $14.25 at valley furnace is now maintained. The wire and tin-plate operations of the Steel Corporation and the steel production of the Carnegie Steel Company will be advanced to a 90-per-cent. basis in January."

The Iron Trade Review confirms these cheering tidings, but quotes by way of warning the words of "an official of one of the largest steel companies" who says that "business has had a severe case of typhoid fever, is now convalescing, and must be given a very restricted diet in the way of higher prices or there will be a relapse." Henry C. Frick, however, confidently predicts that the expansion in the steel and iron trade will continue until a new record of production is reached, and he thinks that 1912 will be a boom year, not only in steel, but in practically all lines of business. The forward movement in trade is so

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unmistakable as to command universal recognition, says the Springfield *Republican*, which finds that "even the most skeptical are now beginning to concede that 'the turn has come.'"

We find this same spirit of confidence reflected by such special authorities as *Bradstreet's* and *Dun's*, and even *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* drops its tone of melancholy and discovers "tangible evidences of improvement." "The undercurrent of affairs," adds *The Chronicle*, "is certainly much better." *Dun's Review* sums up the situation as follows:

"The betterment in industrial and trade conditions, signs of which have been visible to close observers for two months, has now become plain to all, and is reflected by the expansion in bank clearings and railroad earnings, the big uplift in the iron and steel trade, the advance in copper, the increased activity in dry-goods, the brisker demand for money, and in the confidence inspired by the record-breaking cotton crop of upward of 15,000,000 bales."

Turning to the news columns of the press we find many items which contribute to this glowing picture of good times. "Nothing shows the present activity in general business more convincingly than the heavy freight traffic of the railroads," we read in the New York *Evening World*, and *The Evening Mail* quotes the testimony of the warehousemen of New York that "'business in nearly every line of trade is now more active than it has been in several years." Moreover, "as the warehousemen diagnose the condition, and they have their fingers on the pulse of the business world, this revival is not local, but general." The same paper reports that even the diamond trade, which is the first to reflect the advent of bad times, and the last to respond to the return of prosperity, "is now exceptionally active." Even in Wall Street growing confidence and steadier nerves seem to be the rule, if we may judge by the lack of excitement in that quarter last week when it was announced that the Wabash Railroad Company, a corporation with a capitalization of more than $200,000,000, had gone into the hands of receivers. "A fair inference from this," remarks the financial editor of the New York *Sun*, "is certainly that the market stands at the moment on a rather firm basis." The Philadelphia *Press* suggests a reason for this:

"Aside from the direct advance and expansion in business itself, increased stability has been given to the business outlook by the refusal of the Supreme Court to permit an appeal on the Tobacco Trust reorganization, by the decision of the Commerce Court suspending the reductions in transcontinental rates ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and by the very conservative report of the Railroad Securities Commission."

The new bond issues contemplated by several railroads, including the New York Central, are in themselves assurance of an increased confidence in the industrial development of 1912, remarks the Detroit *News*, which predicts that by spring consumption will have again overtaken production and we will have "as strong an industrial movement as the country has known." The same note of confidence is sounded in the editorial columns of such trade and commercial organs as the St. Louis *Hardware Reporter* and the Chattanooga *Tradesman*. *The Hardware Reporter* bases its optimism largely on our foreign trade balance. We read:

"The building up of our foreign trade balance which began some months ago goes on at a rapid rate, so that now the country has enormous sums to its credit in foreign lands and is in undisputed control of the international financial situation. The creation of a foreign trade balance like this after a period of business depression is almost invariably the precursor of greater activity in domestic industry proper."

On the other hand, remarks the Washington *Herald*, "the cost of living does not recede, because of the shortage of some crops and the continued high expense of transportation and distribution." Other papers think that the optimists do not make enough allowance for the disturbing effects of a tariff discussion and a Presidential election.

THE CAREER OF JOHN BIGELOW

AS LINCOLN'S Minister to France, as Tilden's friend, trustee, and biographer, as associate editor with William Cullen Bryant in the heat of the antislavery campaign, and as an author whose published works cover nearly half a century of literary activity, the career of John Bigelow, who died on the 19th, reaches like a thread of gold back into the days when the Republic was young. So it is revealed in the published reviews of his active life of over 94 years. "What a connecting link with a mighty past!" the New York *World* exclaims. And indeed it was given to John Bigelow to behold a rare panorama of history and of industrial development. His eyes, we are reminded, had seen the coming of the railroads, the telegraph, and the telephone. When he was born, in 1817, Monroe, last of the Virginia line of Presidents, was just beginning his first term. Adams, Madison, and Jefferson were still very much alive, and Abraham Lincoln, a lad of barely eight years, was presumably at work on an Indiana clearing.

"A comprehensive life of John Bigelow," comments the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, "could be little else than a history of the United States during the greater part of their existence, because that author and statesman had for seventy-five years been deeply interested in and closely associated with the progress and achievements of his country." In like vein, the New York *Evening Mail* has this to say:

"Whether it was in the days when the nation, like another Laocoon, struggled with the folds of the serpent of slavery; whether it was when it stood face to face with disunion and death, or whether, as in later years, it confronted grave fiscal and commercial problems, Bigelow was always in the forefront, interesting himself and influencing others."

Of these commercial problems, the greatest to John Bigelow's mind was always the tariff. He was as deep-rootedly against protection of any sort, the Philadelphia *North American* naively remarks, "as some of our best philanthropists are for it." And indeed Mr. Bigelow seems to have been born with an aversion to high, medium, and low tariffs. Any tariff was, to his mind, a bad one, and New York's "first citizen" was honestly in favor of abolishing the custom-houses and turning them into hospitals. As late as 1909, in a "strong, masterful epistle to the Civic Forum," asserts the New York *Evening Post*, "Mr. Bigelow traced a connection between protection and nearly all the troubles of the nation, from the corruption of politics, the decline of shipping, even to white-slavery." All the trend today, tho, this paper maintains, is in support of Mr. Bigelow's outspoken utterances and thought. And it adds:

"There was always something magnificent in the way in which Mr. Bigelow stood by his economic doctrines through good report and through evil, omitting no occasion to drive home his contentions about the fallacies and mischiefs of the protective system."

But Mr. Bigelow's hatred of protection, affirms the New York *Times*,

"was based not so much on economic calculation as on his comprehensive and vigorous sentiment of humanity. To him the system was simply a monstrous cruelty and oppression."

On the virtue of this economic policy of Mr. Bigelow's, editorial observers naturally vary in their verdicts according to their political predilections. But there is no such variance in their appreciation of him as a diplomat and literary man. *The Evening Post* is even of the opinion that:

"Probably the two greatest writers of the past half-century in the field of journalism were William Cullen Bryant and John Bigelow."

Bigelow, it will be recalled, became with Bryant joint proprietor of *The Post* in 1849, with which paper he was connected

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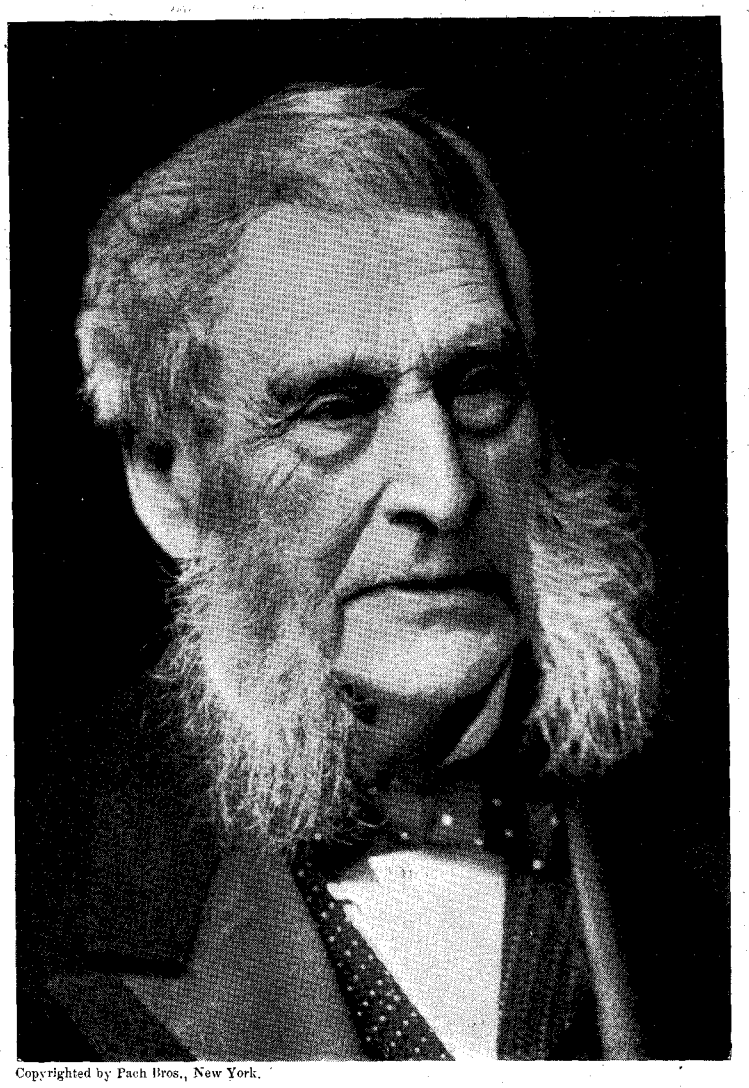
until 1861. In the spring of that year he was appointed United States Consul at Paris by President Lincoln; and it was there, two years later, that he published his memorable "Les États Unis d'Amerique en 1863." This book, we are reminded by *The Post*, "did a vast amount of good, and discouraged to no small extent any inclination of the French Government to aid in the dismemberment of the Union." Moreover, this former instrument of Mr. Bigelow's avows that:

"During his official residence he discovered conclusive evidence of the connivance of the French Government in a plot to furnish the Confederacy with four first-class iron-clad steamships, and, by wise use of the evidence obtained, managed to thwart the scheme."



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JOHN BIGELOW, 1817–1911.

And most editors were agreed then, as they are now, "that our amicable relations with France, as contrasted with those with Great Britain, were due to a very large extent to the diplomacy of John Bigelow." Nor did his beneficial influence cease with the close of the Civil War. When in 1864 Mr. Bigelow was elevated to the rank of Minister to France, the foreign relations of the United States were in a precarious condition. Verily, says the New York *Call:*

The enemy in our midst was not the only concern of the Government at Washington. Napoleon III. was nursing dreams of a universal fusion of the Latin races. The Monroe Doctrine was all but flouted. During this critical period Mr. Bigelow was ever alert in safeguarding the interests of his country. His tact was admirable, his diplomacy faultless. When he finally prepared to withdraw from his post, there was assurance that the French would cease threatening the integrity of Mexico."

But with wars and dissensions raging everywhere about him, Mr. Bigelow found ample time and inclination for peaceful occupations as well. He dragged the "sources" of Paris with a fine net, "and little," says the New York *Times*, "escaped him." First and last, however, we are told:

"His most remarkable find was the original manuscript of the Franklin Autobiography, which he edited with the care and brilliancy that its readers know. He also edited the writings of Franklin. The astute, keen-minded, broad old philosopher of practical life came to be the object of a certain cult with Mr. Bigelow, and in his old age he quite unconsciously showed the results of his long intimacy. He had Franklin's direct view of life, his varied interests and experiences, his habitual benevolence of manner and action, and a touch of his quaint humor. But there was one deep difference. With Franklin the materialist, with Franklin the rather smug voluptuary, he had no sympathy whatever. He had a deeper self-respect, and it was much more delicate and refined. Nor was he tainted with intellectual or moral vanity. His heart was as simple as his life, and glowing with kindliness. It was a large heart, and took in the essential interests of the community and nation in which he lived, it extended its gentle warmth to the entire race."

WICKERSHAM'S WAY WITH THE TRUSTS

MR. WICKERSHAM and his professional assistants "know no hours, they have toiled early and late," he says; they have been carrying on a relentless campaign of trust prosecution, by no means barren of results; and what appeals to the thrifty Yankee spirit, they have actually made the Department of Justice a source of revenue to the Government. These facts, with others, the Attorney-General lays before Congress in his annual report and awaits the verdict of a candid press. On one point their decision will not disappoint him. The total expenses of his department for the fiscal year amounted, it seems, to $3,223,773, while there was paid into the United States Treasury the sum of $4,204,115 in the shape of fines, customs duties, recoveries, and the like. No one finds any fault with such a showing as this. It is well that the Government should reap "the profits of trust-busting" to the extent of a cool million in the space of one year, thinks the Baltimore *News* (Ind.). Here "the trusts have been made to pay all the expenses of their own prosecution, all the salaries and office expenses of the law department, and provide a nest-egg sufficient to keep things hot for them for some time to come." And *The News* adds:

"This was the result of eight civil suits and eight criminal suits. This country boasts something like 700 trusts. It is obvious, therefore, that the Sherman Law may well be allowed to stand unamended. With an energetic Attorney-General in charge of its administration, this country is assured of a handsome income for years to come. But it is rather rubbing it in on the trusts."

But the vigilance of Mr. Wickersham and his associates had other results than this successful competition with that other money-maker in the Cabinet, the Postmaster-General. In his comprehensive review of antitrust prosecutions, the Attorney-General shows that the seventeen civil suits under the Sherman Law pending at the beginning of the fiscal year were augmented by six additional actions, while the eleven criminal prosecutions under the same statute were increased by twenty-three more prosecutions during the last fiscal year. Furthermore, to quote a press summary of the report:

"Eight civil suits and a similar number of criminal trials were brought to conclusion during the year. In four of the civil prosecutions judgments were rendered in favor of the United States, while three were lost and one was discontinued. Four convictions were secured under the criminal clause of the statute during the year, and four cases were either quashed or discontinued. . . . Forty-six prosecutions for illegal discriminations and rebates were instituted against railroads during the year."

Appreciating that public interest in the Sherman Antitrust

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Law is "even greater" than it was at the date of his last report, the Attorney-General presents this formidable list of cases now being prosecuted, or pending final settlement:

"The Powder Trust, the Night Rider cases, United States Steel Corporation, cotton corner, alleged towing monopoly, beef packers, Southern Pacific merger, bituminous-coal combination, naval-stores suit, Bathtub Trust, Lumber Trust, Milk Trust, wall-paper combination, Sugar Trust, transatlantic-steamship pool, Magazine Trust, Shoe Machinery Trust, combination of coal roads, elevator suit in Oklahoma, and Kindling Wood Trust."

This is a record which should be commended, declares the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), and the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) and Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.) are among the like-minded. So, too, is the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which desires "to pay to Mr. Wickersham the tribute he deserves as one of the most efficient law officers the Government has had in many years." *The Republican* admits this official's "utter friendlessness," but attributes the fact that "he has won no popularity among those who might have been expected to admire much of his later work" to "the very peculiar state of politics at the present time." Of all the expressions of opinion on the Attorney-General's report which have come to our notice, this editorial is the most cordial, and we quote it further:

"In enforcing the Antitrust Law, Mr. Wickersham has taken the sting entirely out of the old taunt from the Progressives that he was a corporation lawyer. It is no longer pertinent to criticize President Taft for making a corporation lawyer from the vicinity of Wall Street his Attorney-General. It is one of the most curious aspects of the history of this Administration, however, that Mr. Wickersham now gets no praise for his antitrust campaign from those who formerly denounced him as a minion of monopoly. He was brought into the cabinet for the express purpose of making the fight on the trusts that has been made. President Taft selected him for the task because he was a match for the ablest trust attorneys. The question whether the trusts should be 'harried' and suppress was one of policy, concerning which people may honestly differ; but, if the law was to be enforced, the selection of Mr. Wickersham as Attorney-General may now assuredly be said to be justified by events. He understands the law and he knows how to apply it.

"At this point Mr. Wickersham has made good. If he could remain in office years enough, and would leave politics severely alone, he might in time become a popular official to a degree, simply because he had become a terror to violators of law."

Turning to the critics of the report, we find the New York *Press* (Ind. Rep.) indignant because the Attorney-General, who only a few weeks ago denounced the Tobacco Trust reorganization plan, now approves it as one which "will accomplish the objects of the law." In a long and bitter editorial the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) attacks these words of the report. It sees in the Attorney-General's complaisance a deep-laid scheme "to find or make a way for the trusts to legally carry on under various aliases the same practises by which they have crusht monopoly by illegal methods—in other words, to give the sanction of the courts and the administration to the practises for which they were haled into court and convicted as criminals." Another Southern paper, the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), accuses the Department of Justice of "one-sided zeal" for not investigating the "bear combination to beat down the price of cotton."

Profest enemies of the Sherman Law are not likely to relish Mr. Wickersham's emphatic declaration that the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases "have fully demonstrated the effectiveness of the law to accomplish the purposes for which it was enacted." And one of these, the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), bluntly informs Mr. Wickersham that to insist that business interests "should continue to live under interpretations of the law that can not be intelligently applied, is like leading a blindfolded man into a dark and narrow alley and telling him he must walk the length of it without bumping the walls. Present conditions are manifestly anomalous and absurd, and all Mr. Wickersham's protestations of confidence in the law will not alter that fact."

Foremost among the miscellaneous recommendations embodied in the Attorney-General's report is the suggestion that the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor be brought into closer relations with the Department of Justice, and that its functions

"be so enlarged that it could be called upon officially to make investigations and report its conclusions with respect to plans for the disintegration of monopolistic combinations which either voluntarily, or in pursuance of a decree adjudging them to be in violation of the Antitrust Law, are proposing plans of disintegration. It might also be availed of as the nucleus for an administrative board under whose supervision consolidations or mergers for lawful purposes might be formed."

It is upon this paragraph of the report that the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) trains its editorial guns:

"There is a solemn seemliness about the Attorney-General's idea. When a decree of dissolution has been entered, the problem may be economic, but the occasion is sad. . . . In order that the funeral ceremonies may be properly ordered, the habiliments of wo chosen with knowledge and taste, and the services conducted with a due regard to the feelings of the mourners, it would be well that an official undertaker bearing the commission of the Federal Government should be appointed. It would not be necessary to rename the Bureau of Corporations as the Bureau of Interments. Names count for little; the present name is good enough. And we have no doubt that Mr. Herbert Knox Smith and his associates are entirely competent to aid the court by 'proposing plans of disintegration.' There will be plenty of subjects for the operations of the bureau. The Department of Justice will attend to that."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MR. TAFT keeps right on insisting that his intentions are good.—*Chicago News.*

A RICH man of New York left his fortune to his lawyer. He chose the simple way.—*Los Angeles Tribune.*

AT any rate, the McNamaras will not be able to go into vaudeville with their stunt.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

ONE of the finest things about being Emperor of India is that you don't have to live in India.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

AT last it does look as if the Chinese are going to get even with the Manchus for making 'em wear their hair that way.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

AN old adage says, "Example is better than precept," but Madero would prefer that Reyes did not follow this too literally.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE Chicago meat-packers seem to feel compelled to regard the expense of litigation as a fixt charge to be allowed for in computing the price of the product.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE law against using the mails in plotting crime is said to offer the best grounds upon which to prosecute dynamiters, and if so it might also prove available in prosecuting some big business conspiracies.—*New York World.*

CÆSAR TAFT exclaims: "Et T. Roosevelt!"—*Philadelphia Record.*

LIFE in Washington is just one Congress after another.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

SOME of Teddy's friends seem to be bent upon forcing him into the Ananias Club.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

ACCORDING to President Taft, our foreign relations are more amiable than our domestic.—*Boston Transcript.*

AFTER all, the Jews who can not get into Russia are luckier than those who can not get out.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE problem in Mexico seems to be for the successful revolutionists to keep others from becoming so.—*Washington Herald.*

DOUBTLESS by this time Mr. Taft is wondering whether he had better continue to call him "my dear Theodore," or plain Colonel Roosevelt.—*Los Angeles Express.*

BLANKENBURG has retained a man in office because he is the best man for the place. Don't those reform officials get some queer notions?—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE big meat-packers long ago boasted that they used "everything but the squeal." And now that they have got into court they are using the squeal, too.—*Philadelphia North American.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

CHRISTMAS IN TRIPOLI.
"And this is 'Peace on earth, good will toward men!'"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

TRIPOLI'S NATIONAL BIRD.
The Italians are just discovering it.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

STRANGE FINDS IN TRIPOLI.

BRITISH VIEWS OF OUR DYNAMITERS

THE ENGLISH PRESS are full of self-congratulation that English labor-unions are not as ours. Some London papers put the guilt of the Los Angeles dynamiters on the grasping trusts, which take in all the riches of the land for their own maw, and drive the workers to desperate measures. Yet such acts are un-American, we are told, as shown by the fact that our entire country has been shocked by the hideous revelations. The London *Spectator* lays the blame on Mr. Gompers, who, it hears, is to be charged with either complicity in the crimes or incapacity as an administrator. Hence we read:

"Suspicion naturally falls almost exclusively on the Federation of Labor (in whose pay the McNamaras admittedly were) as being guilty of what has been called one of the most terrible conspiracies the world has ever seen. The president of the Federation, Mr Gompers, who throughout the investigation described the McNamaras as innocent victims of wicked capitalistic machinations, now says that the Federation has been 'fooled.' The dilemma is of course a very grave one for the Federation, for if it can prove that it was 'fooled' by its agents it will stand convicted of being utterly incapable of controlling its organization and of being actually ignorant that it was paying for assassination."

The London *Times* takes somewhat the same line of argument, and compares the Federation of Labor with the Oil Trust, as it can "raise and spend vast sums of money for which its officials seem responsible to no one." Thus, "the American people are confronted with the same evil of secret and irresponsible autocracy at both ends of the social scale." We read further of the president of the American Federation of Labor:

"Mr. Gompers has shown a sinister tendency to sympathize even openly with violence and lawlessness. The impression thus created has been deepened by the way in which he and his fellow officials have ranged themselves on the side of the McNamaras, declaring them to be the victims of an unscrupulous capitalist conspiracy. When they took that line they, of course, were not aware of the strength of the case against the actual perpetrators, and could not foresee that these men would be reduced to confession. Their subsequent pose has been to represent themselves as 'fooled,' and to lead the outcry for condign punishment, but they have not succeeded by these means in throwing public opinion off the scent. The complaint that they have been fooled might have had more success if they had not added that they see no necessity for investigation on their own part into the working of an organization the chiefs of which are exposed to such a misfortune."

"The case has been a complete awakener to America," says the London *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette*, for, as a matter of fact, "the plotters of organized labor have been waging" for six years "a campaign of terrorism," and instituting "a system of murder and crime that makes the blackest deeds of the Camorra, of the Mafia, or of Fenianism appear trivial." This is quite un-American, says this writer, for—

"The Americans, in spite of the strange laxity of their police and judicial system, are a law-abiding people on the whole, and they have no liking for violence. They are shocked and alarmed at the disclosure of these methods of the labor agitators, and some of them are saying that henceforth it must be war to the knife between society at large and the organizations which shelter and perhaps encourage such crimes."

But after all, the real responsibility for all this bloodshed and violence rests with the trusts, declares the London *Daily News*. Labor's policy of murder and destruction must be abolished and the trusts be put down with it. It says:

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"Lawless violence on the part of organized labor or its representatives is not confined to their side in the eternal struggle with capital. Methods as criminal and as ruthless have been as often employed by one combatant as the other, particularly in the Western States, where industrial wars have been conducted with a ferocity on both sides of which nobody in this country can conceive. Labor, moreover, is permanently galled by the fact that American capitalists command in an unparalleled degree the resources of government and of the courts which should stand neutral to the conflict. Two evils so abominable can not be left uncured in any state that hopes to live; but they must be cured together, if they are to be cured."

The London *Nation* puts it in more specific terms as follows:

"Illegality and violence [in the centers of industry] have not been all one-sided, as the prolonged struggle of mine-owners and miners in Colorado, Idaho, and other Western States fully testifies. But the force wielded by the employers has commonly been covered by some cloak of legality, rendered possible by their control of the machinery of politics and the law-courts. Labor, finding itself everywhere exposed to a network of conspiring laws and injustices, and regarding legislators and judges as the creatures of capitalism, has been driven more and more to open or secret illegality, a slippery growth only too liable to terminate in violent crime. Such has been the fatal logic of the situation."

AN OBJECT-LESSON.

The Japanese war party show the Premier an example of the folly of unreadiness for war. —Tokyo *Puck*

We have been saved from a carnival of bloodshed by the confessions, says the London *Tablet* in these words:

"The brothers' plea, 'We are guilty,' has probably saved America from the bloodiest outburst since the Civil War. You may think that such a statement is a ridiculous exaggeration; but if the jury had found the McNamaras guilty and the judge had sentenced them to be hanged, the social upheaval out West would have been appalling. Tens of thousands of men would have believed that the condemned men were martyrs. Mr. Eugene Debs, the Socialist leader, said a few weeks ago that if the Masters' Federation succeeded in railroading these innocent comrades to the gallows, a million American citizens would demand the reason why."

OUR BAD EXAMPLE TO JAPAN

AS THE INSOLENT DISPLAY of wealth or power in any walk of life provokes envy and hatred, and spurs others on to ruinous extravagance, so, it appears, our splendid naval review in New York harbor has had an evil effect in Japan. While we were beholding it with pride, the Japanese were regarding it with jealousy, and now they have launched a costly naval program which their own press declare the country is too poor to afford. *The Japan Weekly Chronicle* (Kobé) tells us the effect of our "arrogant" exhibition of naval power on Japan was deplorable. Japan is poor, and is, in fact, much in the position of a poor man or woman trying to keep pace with the extravagant style of a wealthy neighbor. As it observes:

"There is an unavoidable amount of publicity in connection with the mobilization and maneuvering of war-ships that is apt to become nothing else but an extremely offensive form of arrogant advertisement—as much as to say to the whole world: 'See, here are our ships, so many dreadnoughts, so many high-speed cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. All these are ours, to say nothing of others we have on the stocks, and which will shortly be on view. Pray bear these facts in mind when discussing international relations.'"

It is thus that Japan is provoked into rivalry with the United States—the frog trying to swell itself out to the bulk and stature of an ox. But Japan, says this journal, can not stand the strain and must burst, unless the advice of her financial authorities be listened to. Japan has the bee of imperialism in her bonnet. The "Supremacy of the Pacific" is the cry of the expansionists, and we read:

"In vain does the Finance Minister point out that the present financial condition of the country makes any enormous expansion of armaments such as is demanded absolutely out of the question, and that financial reasons, if no other, make it impossible for Japan to embark upon a gigantic scheme of naval expansion. In vain do publicists complain in speech and writing of the increased burdens of taxation, and the necessity of relieving the people of a portion of the load which is making the struggle for existence harder and the cost of production higher."

We are not surprized, therefore, to learn from leading Tokyo papers that the scheme of the Japanese militarists for extensive naval expansion in the near future is not going to have smooth sailing. In spite of the militarists' plea that the economic strength of the Empire is not yet overtaxed, the Japanese press, almost without exception, are raising hue and cry against the ambitions of the Navy Department, and hope that the Minister of Finance will safeguard the national treasury against what they regard as a wild and reckless expenditure, which, if permitted, will land the country upon the verge of bankruptcy. "The militarists invoke statistics and figures in defense of their position," argues the *Yorodzu* (Tokyo), "but their apparently clever shuffling of statistics falls far short of convincing the people, who know, better than do the militarists, that they are burdened with taxation too heavy for their shoulders." And the Osaka *Mainichi* contends that there is, either in the Far East or in any other part of the world in which Japan is interested, no situation developing which justifies such a tremendous scheme of naval expansion. To quote the *Yorodzu:*

"Go to the hamlets and villages, and you find the sons of our soil wearing the sad and worn appearance of the 'Man with the Hoe.' Ask the shopkeepers and merchants, and they tell you that they are at a loss to know how to make ends meet. So do small manufacturers and men of moderate salaries, and, in fact, all who come under the general term of the middle class. Why? What else but that their taxes are too heavy, and because the price of commodities has risen too high since the war? The war has increased the wealth only of the contractors, speculators, and a small group of millionaires, which accounts for the sudden rise of the prices of the necessaries of life. Thus the chasm between the poor and the rich is widening every day. What will become of the country, if the Government does not bend all its energies to the recuperation of our national strength, which has been overtaxed during and since the late war? The only course which the Government should follow at this critical moment is to curtail all the unnecessary expenses of administration, most of all those of the Army and Navy."

The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi*, under the same management as the Osaka *Mainichi*, asserts that the administrative appropriations intended to serve for the promotion of the country's welfare have been curtailed in order to meet naval and military expenses and to pay debts and interest. "The economic resources of the country are exhausted," the journal adds, "and there is no more room for any increase of taxation."

The *Jiji* (Tokyo), whose editorial views on financial questions carry great weight, learns with satisfaction that the Minister of Finance, formerly a banker, is determined upon a policy of retrenchment along all lines, and especially upon the rejection of the proposed Army and Navy program. The policy of the

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Finance Department is heartily indorsed by this journal, which says:

"It ought to be clear to every sensible man that the strained condition of our finances does not admit of any increase in the expense of armament. The only fund available for new enterprises is the surplus from the budget for the previous fiscal year, representing a sum of about $5,800,000. Even this paltry sum can not be utilized for naval or military expansion, because there are outstanding works, such as the improvement of the Shimonoseki harbor, the fortification of the Chinhai Bay, and the construction of the breakwater at Kobé, for which this surplus fund must be expended. There is, therefore, no room for any new undertaking, unless more loans are floated or the rate of taxation is increased. Either of these two courses is, under the present circumstances, inadvisable, if not absolutely impracticable. In any event the new program formulated for the Army and Navy, whether such a program is necessary or not, can not and should not be carried out. All that the people expect the new Cabinet to do is to improve our financial and economic conditions."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PERSIA, AN ASIATIC POLAND

FREEDOM SHRIEKED when Kosciusko fell, unless the poet Campbell was mistaken, but Persia appears to have no Kosciusko, and has lost its freedom without a cry from any one except, perhaps, Mr. Shuster. The mighty Empire of ancient days has dwindled down to a strip of territory between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf, and now this domain is cut up between the Russians and the English, parceled out like Poland, leaving the successors of "the King" nothing but a narrow central section between Yezd and Bandar Abbas. The history of Persia's modern downfall is rapidly sketched by a writer in the *Tour du Monde* (Paris), who declares its story to be "affecting, but slightly hackneyed" when we think of Africa. Yet it has been exciting, notes this journalist, for it is made up of "intrigues, dramas, and curtain-raising, Balzacian romances, and tales à la Kipling." He summarizes the tragic plot as follows:

"We would say that Persia, plunged in the direst anarchy, is now a bone of contention between Russia and England, were it not that Germany also is the last of the robbers who do not wish to leave with empty pockets. This complication of affairs is not the creation of to-day, and even now it has not reached its acutest stage. For long years, under the arbitrary rule of its shahs, Persia enjoyed the delights of comparative barbarism, but everything was changed when the opinions, the political aspirations, and the habits of civilization were introduced into the capital."

THE SEAT OF TROUBLE.

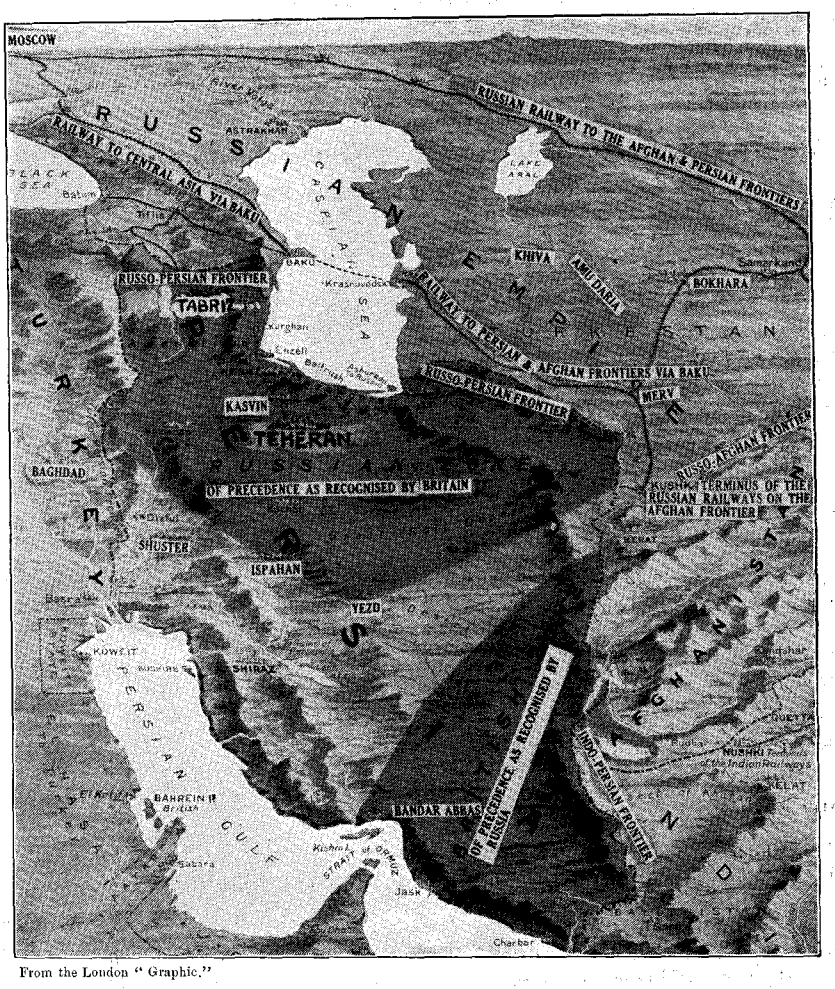
JOHN BULL—"See here, you know, we agreed to share this seat!"

THE RUSSIAN—"Well, this is what I call sharing it."

—London *Daily Chronicle*.

Then came the revolt of the people against Mohammed Ali, who, on his defeat, flew for refuge to the Russian Embassy at Teheran in 1909. His son Ahmad was proclaimed ruler in his place and the limit of degradation was reached when Ali "supplicated the Russian Government to pension him," altho he already was receiving an income of $100,000 from those who had conquered him and succeeded his government. But Persia was no better off under the new ruler. Her innumerable secret societies, her revolting tribes, deprived "the country of sufficient strength to resist foreign invasion." Then, too, Mohammed Ali was not happy in exile. He sold the jewels of his wife, bought two mitrailleuses in Austria, and obtained rifles and ammunition. "He armed himself with a passport under the name of Khalil, put on a false beard, and thus accoutered crossed through European Russia and embarked on a petroleum steamer of the Caspian," thus gaining the Persian littoral. Hence he marched upon Teheran. He was defeated by the forces of the Committee of Public Safety, but escaped both death and capture. This writer says of him:

"Mohammed Ali took refuge in the mountains of the North, and has since wandered from one hiding-place to another. He has sent back his wife and children to Odessa, and consoles himself in his troubles by reading the Koran night and day. Those who have seen him describe him as suffering great depression. He does not understand why he should be so unfortunate, and



From the London "Graphic."

PERSIA AS THE LATEST NABOTH'S VINEYARD.

A bird's-eye view, showing the British and Russian spheres of influence.

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now fixes all his hopes on Allah. According to some authorities, he has recently taken refuge in Russian Turkestan."

The ex-Shah is certainly no Kosciusko, and preferred running away to dying in battle. Meanwhile the difficulties of Persia have increased. "People throughout the country refuse to pay the taxes. Attacks on the integrity of the Persian Empire are redoubled. The Russians on the north, the English on the south, the Turks on the west, hasten to the frontier to install themselves in Persia, as if it were their home." In short, "the eagles are gathered together" as around an inert and defenseless piece of carrion, and the details of this actual division of Persia among European Powers are thus given by this writer:

"The Russians in the zone that has fallen to them have always aimed at building two lines of railroad, crossing at Teheran and running east and west and north and south through that section. England, more modest and more practical, thinks merely of strategic advantages and would be contented with establishing a railroad between the Persian Gulf and the central plateau of Persia. However this may be, Germany, whose views regarding Asia Minor and Mesopotamia would not be interfered with by the Persian line, merely wishes to connect Persia with its Bagdad railway. Germany recognizes the fact that Russia has special interests in Persia. The significant *entente* between Germany and Russia, altho it implies a sacrifice on the part of St. Petersburg, does not permit that Government to ignore the strong hold which Germany has obtained on Asia Minor and Mesopotamia. Moreover, Russia is pledged not to hinder Germany's financial plans with respect to the construction of the Bagdad railroad."

But Persia? What is Persia doing while she is thus being cut up? Persia can do nothing but submit, like Poland, and this writer concludes:

"In all this poor Persia has never been consulted. She has attempted a reaction by appealing to new friends. This is the reason why she has appointed Swedish officers to instruct her gendarmerie troops, American financiers to reorganize her treasury department, and two French magistrates to reform her administration. This is dead loss to her. Will she have to pay for it? Yes, for at this moment she is arranging a reconciliation with Russia. Meanwhile, the Government is endeavoring to render the constitution more democratic. Yet internal troubles are increasing and it is officially announced that Anglo-Indian troops are to occupy Shiraz."

Speaking of the present crisis and Mr. Shuster's attitude the London *Times* remarks:

"The whole situation has elements of tragedy. Mr. Shuster has throughout exprest his opinion that Persia can only exist by having a definite understanding with Great Britain and Russia, that the initial mistake lay in drafting the Anglo-Russian Convention without reference to Persia. If a new Convention were devised to which Persia could assent, he would loyally act within it. A proposal of this kind was actually on foot some weeks ago, and commended itself to the Regent and to the British and Russian Ministers, but the precipitate action of St. Petersburg made its fulfilment impossible."

In speaking of England's attitude the same paper thus expounds a speech made by Lord Morley in the House of Lords:

"Three principles were laid down by Lord Morley: that we should maintain the spirit and the letter of the Anglo-Russian Convention; that we should lose no opportunity to ease the situation by advice or benevolent suggestion; and that, if we can by legitimate means assist the Persian Government to meet its financial needs, we should not interpose any unreasonable obstacle. He went further, tho no further than public opinion will unanimously approve, when he declared that it would be a great wrong if we were to buy the stability of the Anglo-Russian Convention at the price of all reform and progress in Persia. . . . From that we are entitled to assume that, whatever may have been the case in the past, the Government is determined, in active cooperation with Russia, to guide and control the development of events, and to try to build up a stable Persia; not to look on as passive, if apprehensive, spectators while the Persian Empire falls to pieces."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION WITH US

WHILE SUCH vast republics as Argentina and Brazil look to Europe as their commercial center, institute branches of European banks in their chief cities, and seek in European markets the disposal of their farm products and the purchase of their imports, this is not the case, we read, with the five republics of Central America. They prefer to obtain their manufactured imports from us. Nor do we hear of these minor states sending large sums to support the royalists of Portugal, as Brazil is reported to have done. For the eyes of the statesmen of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica are turned north with hope toward the United States, and west with apprehension toward the yellow millions of Asia. Against the latter peril the only refuge and defense they expect to find is in the Government at Washington. It is on these grounds that the *Vox Populi* (San Salvador) does not hesitate to say that the survival and safety of Central America depend on the union of the five Central States with the Northern Republic, and in so saying it professes to represent the views of the States which lie between Mexico and the Isthmus. The Panama Canal is a matter of life and death to North America, we are told, as a protection against "the yellow peril." The 700,000,000 inhabitants of Asia are quite "sufficient to inundate" the Northern Republic. It is a matter of necessary evolution that the United States "should strengthen herself by building the canal and increasing her fleet in order that she may assume the direction of the American world and the hegemony of the Western Continent." But the "yellow peril" is more formidable to Central America than to the United States, says this paper, and continues:

"The 'yellow peril' is more to be dreaded by us because we are feeble. The United States would in no wise require that we should sacrifice either our autonomy or our rights, in order that we should make common cause with them from a political and economic point of view. . . . This is the reason why a union with the Northern Republic is not to be opposed. Other reasons are that peace and order would be preserved within our borders. Commerce would be increased by the union of the states of Central America as one state with the Northern Republic, who would find it easier to deal with one than it would with five different governments."

Union is strength, and this writer holds that the republics of Central America should certainly unite in claiming an amalgamation with the United States. The dread of China and Japan should impel them to take this course, he thinks, and adds:

"The United States is forced to be strong and armed, so we should march forward in accord with her in her world politics and open to her our commercial advantages and accept and give preference to her commodities. Is it not natural and logical that our people should place nothing in the way to hinder her closer commercial relations with us? What should our people lose by buying in preference from her any article if it is as good and of the same price as that to be bought elsewhere?"

Both commercially and politically the union of North and Central America would result in natural advantage, adds this writer. The United States would find a larger field for commercial exploitation, and the goods which are now brought from Europe could be more easily and just as cheaply obtained from the factories of the Northern Republic. This union alone will save Central America from the danger of Asiatic invasion as well as political insignificance, and we read:

"We have described the country's situation in respect to the Americans of the North. Let us not delude ourselves and delay to act in this matter. The law of destiny is bound to be obeyed and we can not escape the horns of the dilemma which may be thus stated: if we adopt the union described above we shall be free and great; if we reject it, we shall be slaves and utterly insignificant."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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COLD AND COLDS

THAT THE COMMON "COLD" is rightly named, inasmuch as it is generally due to the lowering of the resisting power of the organism by a chill, is asserted by a writer in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York, December), who does not approve of what he calls "strenuous contemporary effort to belittle the nomenclature of our ancestors." An infective malady the cold is, of course; but the germs are abundant and they get in their work only when there has been due preparation for them. Cold, we are assured, is almost invariably the primary cause of colds, while bacteria, which of late have been receiving the chief credit for these disturbances, are but secondary. Bacteria swarm most abundantly in warm weather, and yet winter is the chief season of colds. Summer colds usually follow some indiscretion, such as sitting on the cold ground. In such an instance fatigue may be placed as the first cause and cold second, but neither of these places can be given over to bacteria, which, thus given the opportunity to do so, finally kick up the main part of the trouble. We read on:

"Cold is, and always has been, the greatest enemy to life. Life swarms in the tropics, but leads a sorry existence at the poles. And this reminds us of the chief argument of the all-bacteria etiologists for colds. They will say immediately that Arctic explorers do not suffer from colds until they return to civilization, when 'they all come down with colds.' It may be that the aiders and abettors of cold in its production of disease are absent or in abeyance in the Arctic regions, but men who go into that region become so exhausted during their prolonged exposure to cold that they are rendered upon their return to warmer regions a more than easy prey to the bacteria. We have never read that explorers in the tropics succumbed to colds on their return to the temperate regions, even tho the return is made in January. Even the Indians knew enough to keep themselves warm and especially to guard against refrigeration of the extremities. Ben Franklin tells us how they took this precaution even in time of war when it was too dangerous for them to have a smoking fire. They dug a pit in which they set fire to charred remains of burned trees, and slept with their legs dangling in the hole. A hunter in the Canadian woods who, notwithstanding his absence from civilization, took a severe cold, asked his sole companion, an Indian guide, how to keep from taking cold. He received the laconic reply, 'Keep your feet dry.' Even an Indian whose skin has not been so softened to the effects of colds as have ours, appreciates that cold is the antecedent of colds and takes precaution accordingly."

Undoubtedly, the writer concedes, overexposure to high temperatures may also reduce our immunity to germs, but colds taken after being in overheated rooms are probably due to going too abruptly into the cold, altho superheating renders an animal more susceptible to infection. Again, cold is really to blame for the results, for "bad air" is usually the result of economy in fuel. Poor ventilation is unknown in July. To quote further:

"An ideal room temperature for the sedentary is that between 66 and 70 degrees. Below these temperatures the heat-regulating apparatus of the body finds it necessary to close up the peripheral vessels more or less, internal congestion slowly begins, and the conditions for a cold are secured. As most of us are slow to respond to the intelligence of a temperature only a few degrees lower than that for comfort, tho we are less obtuse to stronger thermic impulses, the temperature between 60 and 66 degrees has been well termed the danger zone, and undoubtedly more colds are acquired at these than at lower temperatures. We should be alive to our inner thermomonitor, if we may coin the word, and respond, accordingly, even at the expense of a few hodfuls of coal, for often a cold and its consequences will cost more than a ton of fuel. For those of weakened circulation, and especially old people, the temperature must often be higher than 70 degrees in order to be on the safe side.

"Because cold is an enemy of the body, the body reacts against it as against any stimulant. But the body can go only so far, and cold, which at first is an excitant, may quickly become a depressant. When fresh and active we may laugh at, and laugh with, cold; but when fatigued, or in bodily repose, we would better beware its subtle approach."

CURATIVE VIRTUES OF COLD AIR

ALMOST THE OPPOSITE ADVICE to that given above appears in another medical journal, which would have us use cold air as a remedy for disease. This does not mean that any and every invalid will be benefited by rushing out into the cold without expert advice, but an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York) tells us that cold air benefits and perhaps cures malaria, as well as acting favorably in tuberculosis and in intestinal diseases, even in dysentery. Animals are far healthier and livelier outdoors in cold weather, and over five years ago it was shown that cold air is beneficial in lockjaw. Guinea-pigs will not even develop this disease in cold air, after infection, whereas hot air brings on the symptoms at once. Our Fourth-of-July records are suggestive in the light of this knowledge. Moreover:

"Cold air in yellow fever has been both suggested and condemned, and must be further studied. All in all, there is no doubt that we must spend as much money cooling the sick-rooms and living-rooms in summer as we spend warming them in winter, indeed it is far more important to cool them, for we can live in cold houses by dressing for it as millions of other nations do. As for therapy, cold air is now as necessary as quinin or mercury, and every hospital must be equipped. In a short time it will be a mere routine as to prescribing the degree of cold to be maintained in the ward, and it will then be done by the turn of a valve without altering the ventilation in the least.

"The reasons why cold air is curative have not yet been discovered. The only thing we know is the fact of cure, but our ignorance must not delay the application of the new knowledge. We haven't the remotest conception of how quinin cures, but we do not hesitate to use it. The main fact known, and about the only one indeed, is the contraction of superficial arterioles —a condition extending also to those of the mucous surfaces whose inflamed condition often disappears miraculously. . . . Cold air has more oxygen and requires fewer respirations and less heart energy, both of which are vital matters where the heart is laboring. More blood is available internally if the superficial system is partly empty, and this of itself may cure inflammations or stop infections. An anemic person makes his blood more effective, and, indeed, we may actually need less in the cold than in the heat. The bracing effect of cold on the nervous system is known, but why this happens is a mystery, unless the tissue is better fed by the increased blood-supply. It is largely a racial matter that intellectual achievements come from cold climates, but these same types become sluggish in time when they migrate to hot places, so the heat is nervously depressive in some way. Indeed, the whole field is fascinating in its opportunities for research. Why not get at it as vigorously as we have been studying the bugs and vaccines?

"The blood-pressure in cold air must be studied at once, as it may be the key to much which is now locked from us. The arterial tension is generally reduced at first when one goes to high altitudes, but it is later increased as a rule, and this may be due to the cold and not a reaction from a low barometric pressure which really has no mechanical effect on the blood-pressure. It has long been known that the heart is weak, and the blood-pressure low, as a rule, in tuberculosis, and if we can increase both by cold we have one explanation for the winter cures, and a hint for climatic treatment. It begins to look as tho places with a hot season and those with no cold season will in time be ruled out for the tuberculous. The death-rate at some of these places has been scandalous, and in spite of rose-tinted reports of those interested commercially, there is reason to believe that many a consumptive has had his life greatly shortened by going to a hot climate. If lowered blood-pressure really results from the heat, we have the explanation."

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INJURIOUSNESS OF TOBACCO

THE OPINION that tobacco is injurious to the young and apparently harmless to adults, quoted in these pages recently from *American Medicine*, is adjudged by the editor of *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., December) to be one of those half-truths which Tennyson tells us are "ever the blackest of lies." He agrees heartily with the first part of it, but asserts that no respectable medical authority will be found to indorse the other half. Has the editor of *American Medicine*, he asks, never heard of tobacco blindness? And how about cancer of the lip and of the throat, diseases almost confined to smokers? Bouchard, of Paris, an authority on diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, names tobacco, the writer goes on to say, as one of the leading causes of this deadly class of maladies. And this is by no means a new idea. Medical examiners tell us that nine-tenths of the rejected applicants for the Army are refused on account of tobacco-heart. We read further:

"King Edward died of tobacco-heart. Mark Twain was another victim of this disease. A king of Hungary fell off his horse some time ago and lost his life because of defective vision due to smoking. The death-rate from disease of the heart and blood-vessels has increased within the last ten years from 6 per 100,000 to 24 per 100,000, or 400 per cent. Is there no evidence from these facts that it is not 'harmless to adults'?

"No experienced coach will allow men in training for athletic events to make use of tobacco, so well known are its effects upon the heart. A well-known physician said to the writer just before the Yale-Harvard boat-race: 'I am sure Yale will be beaten, for the coach permits the men to use tobacco.'

"The ill effects of tobacco upon the kidneys are familiar to all physicians. Statistics gathered some years ago showed that 10 per cent. of all smokers have albumen in the urine. The physician forbids the use of tobacco or very greatly restricts its use in cases of Bright's disease.

"But even on *a priori* grounds it may be safely said that tobacco is anything but harmless. The deadly effects of tobacco are well enough known. In very minute doses nicotin produces deadly effects. One-tenth of a grain killed a goat, and a much smaller dose killed a frog. The farmer uses tobacco leaves and stems to kill ticks on sheep. An eminent German botanist has recently shown that tobacco, even in minute quantities, produces pernicious effects upon plants.

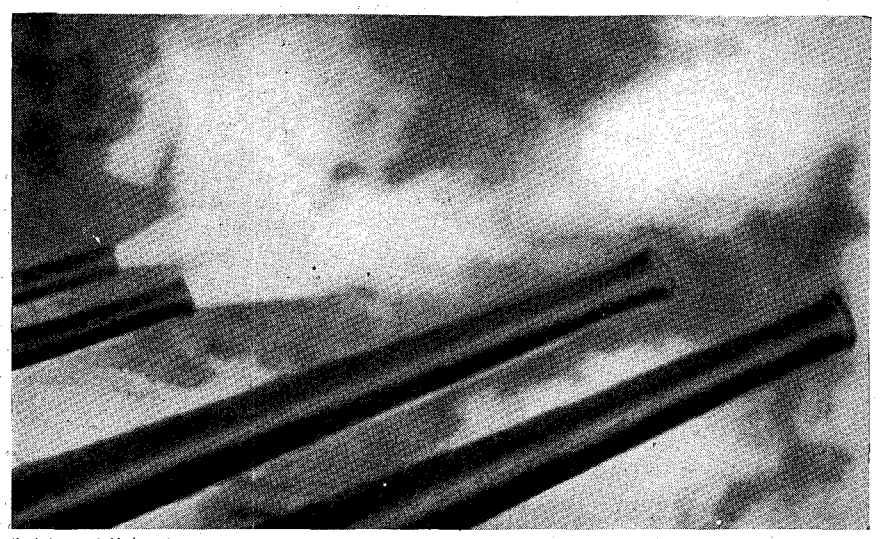
"Numerous investigators have shown that pigeons are proof against anthrax, a disease very deadly to sheep. Charrin showed that after giving to a pigeon a very small dose of nicotin the creature quickly dies when infected with the anthrax germ.

"Dr. Wright, of London, showed that nicotin lowers the tuberculo-opsonic index of the blood; that is, it lowers the power of resistance of the body against tuberculosis. He cited the case of a young man who was a great smoker and whose tuberculo-opsonic index was zero instead of 100. The young man was suffering from tuberculosis and died within a few weeks.

"Post-mortem examination made at the Phipps Institute showed that smokers are twice as subject to tuberculosis as non-smokers."

These are only a few of the thousand facts, the writer goes on, that might be cited on his side of the question. Nothing in them shows that there is any distinction between the child and the adult, and the fact that the effects are often less apparent in the latter is due, we are told, solely to the fact that they possess greater vital resistance than children. Finally, he remarks:

"We would remind the editor to review the study of physiologic chemistry and pathology and consult a few up-to-date standard works on the practise of medicine in relation to the cause of Bright's disease, arteriosclerosis, angina pectoris, and other maladies involving the heart and blood-vessels, the death-rate from which has kept even pace along with the increase of tobacco during the last thirty or forty years."



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A SALVO THAT SMASHED THE CAMERA.

The photographer who took this picture of a four-gun salvo on the *Michigan* stood on the forward bridge. The shock of the explosion knocked him over and smashed his camera. The picture was saved, but it bore a diagonal crack, too small to be seen here.

A SALVO OF GREAT GUNS

SOME IDEA of the tremendous concussion of great guns on shipboard when fired together, and of the effects of the charge, both on the distant target and on the ship and those on board, is given in the course of an article entitled "A Landsman's Log Aboard the *North Dakota*," contributed to the naval number of *The Scientific American* (New York, December 9), by the editor, J. Bernard Walker. After describing the various features of great-gun target-practise at sea, which he pronounces "the greatest game in the world," Mr. Walker goes on to tell us of the discharge of "salvos"—a number of guns fired at once. He assures us that after the discharge the projectiles themselves can actually be seen rushing through the air on their way to the target, seven miles distant, altho apparently he is doubtful of the extent to which this statement will receive credit. We read:

"'What next?' I ask of an officer standing near me. 'A six-gun salvo—have you got your ear-protectors in place?' I am raising my hands to press the little bulbs more snugly in position, when there bursts forth a Titanic crash! My whole frame feels as tho some unseen hand had struck it a violent blow; and I find myself flung, in the effort to keep my footing, entirely across the platform in the direction of the target (the effect of the recoil) and then flung backward, and then alternately forward and backward, until the fierce whipping of the mast subsides.

"The spotter looks over his shoulder at me and points at the sky, and there I see six sharply defined circular black spots, symmetrically disposed, in pairs, on a long horizontal line across the heavens—the six shells.

"'Baron Munchausen?'

"Nay, good reader, question not my veracity; it is a common phenomenon and may be seen at any big-gun target-practise when the weather is clear, as it was that day. Steadily the little ink-black spots diminished and drew together under the influence of the perspective, rising gradually to the highest point of their trajectory, when they faded from sight.

"The fire-control platform has quickly steadied to absolute quiet; and we listen with keen attention for the spotter's verdict. Up go those magnificent, flashing bursts of pulverized water; and I hear the spotter call into the mouthpiece, 'A straddle,' which means that some of the shells have dropt in front and some beyond, making the average of the whole six a hit on the target itself.

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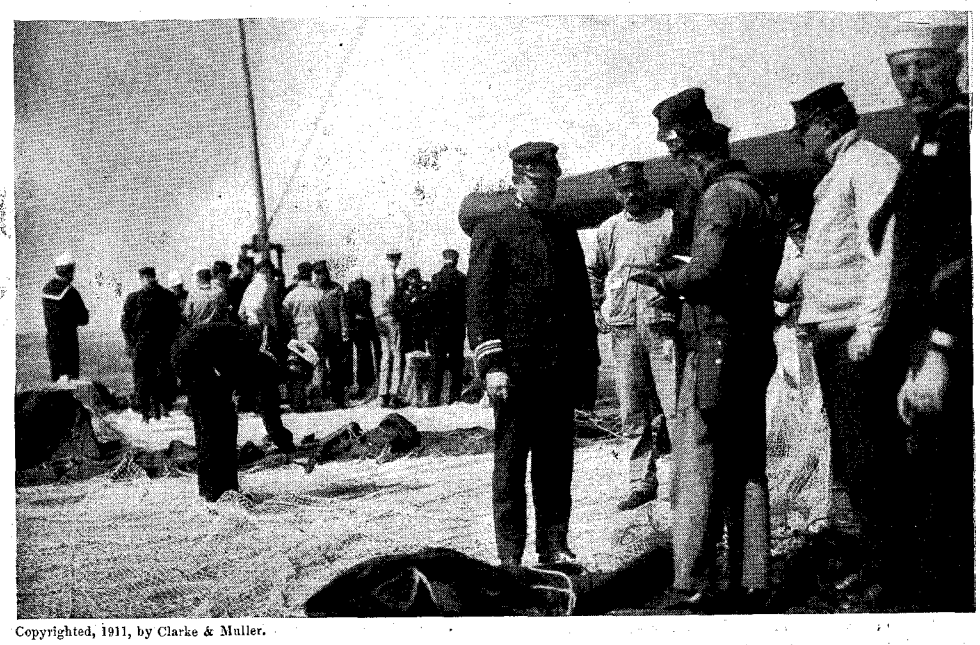
"Later, a four-gun salvo went clear through the target, tearing part of it away and throwing up the vast tell-tale geysers just beyond.

"The physical effect of the blast of these 12-inch guns is something that defies description; but the plate . . . bears dramatic evidence of the power of the mighty air-wave. The photographer had the temerity to stand on the forward bridge of the *Michigan* to photograph a four-gun salvo from turrets 1 and 2. After the discharge, he found himself on his back on the after side of the bridge, his camera smashed to fragments, but his picture saved, except for the diagonal crack [too small to show] in this illustration, running from left to right—mute evidence of the mishap. . . .

"Later in the day, the net-screen which covered the target was brought on board, where it was carefully conned over by the umpires, the ordnance officer, and the spotter, who searched every square foot of it, looking for the coveted ragged rents with as much care as ever a Western prospector looked for a color of gold in his pan. The four-gun salvo that carried away a part of the target cost the *North Dakota* dear; for a considerable portion having disappeared, by the rules of the game, and indeed by the necessities of the case, any later shots that may have passed through the gap did not count. For this and other reasons, I could not understand the disappointment of that ship's company when they learned the result—four hits and six ricochets. Credit should be given for the fact that since, for economy, three-quarter powder-charges were used, the sight-bar range was actually about 13,000 yards, or between six and seven miles."



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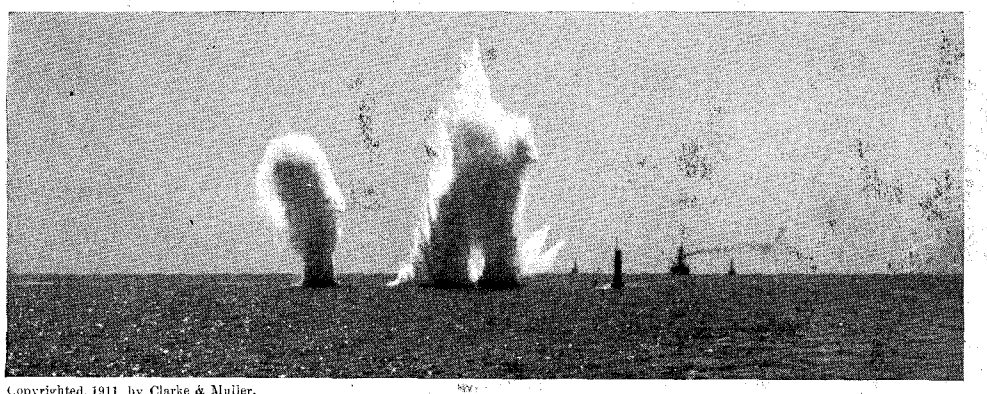
THE PROOF OF GOOD GUNNERY.

The net-screen covering the target is taken on board and carefully examined. The "coveted ragged rents" are looked for "with as much care as ever a prospector looked for a color of gold in his pan."

HIDING KNOWLEDGE

THE SCRIPTURAL INJUNCTION against hiding our light under a bushel is negatived in a large proportion of cases by those who have knowledge that ought to be given to the world—so we are told by the author of an article in *The Engineering Record* (New York, December 9) on "The Burial of Research." Results of very definite and practical value too frequently remain, he says, in the note-book of the investigator, in office files, and in the proceedings of local learned societies, which he calls "dismal intellectual catacombs." Valuable, even epoch-making, investigations have been thus buried so thoroughly that they have passed out of mind for long terms of years. He mentions as examples the achromatic lens which has made the modern refracting telescope possible, Mendel's now celebrated theory of heredity, and Reis's work on the telephone. The lens was reinvented about forty years after its negligent first constructor had put it forth, and was very properly patented on the ground that he had failed to give the public its due. Mendel's work, buried in a minor publication, escaped notice for nearly another forty years. Reis's inventions were dragged out of retirement for purposes of litigation after Graham Bell had independently pursued the matter to its conclusion. We read further:



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A FOUR-GUN SALVO THAT WENT CLEAN THROUGH THE TARGET.

"The importance of letting the world know what is being done can hardly be overestimated. . . . The waste of human energy involved in this sort of thing is truly lamentable. Many a scholar or engineer or inventor has wasted a large amount of valuable time and no inconsiderable sum of money in repeating, all unknowing, the work of others long since completed and forgotten. There are to-day buried in university libraries, in the form of theses, in the archives of manufacturing companies, and the records of patent litigation, investigations which, if made public, would save a great store of wasted time and money and would advance human knowledge in many directions."

The reasons for neglect are various, but unsound. There is a feeling that it is a reproach to publish any work which runs the risk of being antedated by another investigator, and unless an investigation seems at the time important it is too often laid aside until some convenient season for discovering whether or no it is really new. Such hypersensitiveness the writer believes to be creditable to the scholar, but unfortunate for his fellow men. He goes on:

"A story is told of the venerable chemist, Chevreuil, that, attending a meeting of the Academy of Sciences when nearly one hundred years old, he rose to commend the paper just read by a young colleague, not only for its subject-matter, but on the ground that he himself had presented a paper covering substantially the same ground to the same academy nearly eighty years previously. It was probably a bad moment for the later investigator, but his work was really none the less valuable, in that it both confirmed and brought again to light that of his venerable colleague.

"Another large class of researches disappears from mortal

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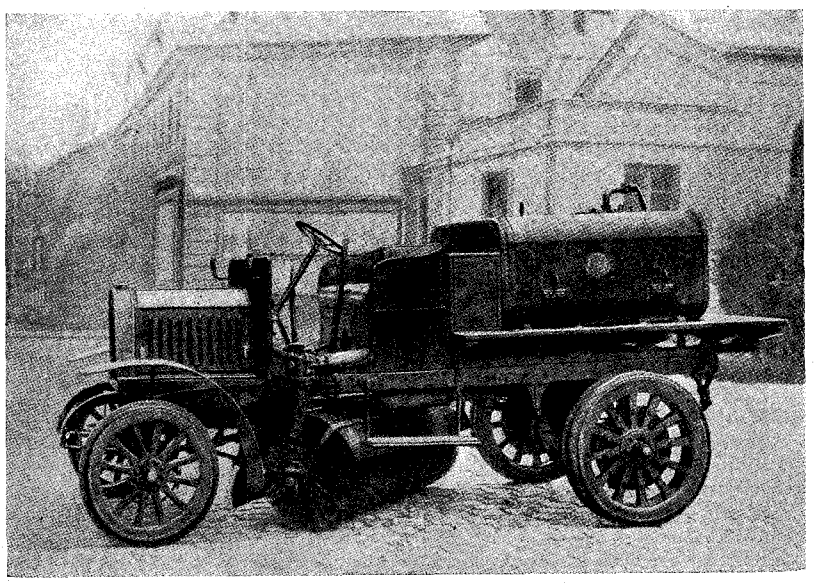
view in the files of some office because it is supposed to have some bearing on commercial matters which it is unwise just then to disclose. Keeping secret such matters is dubious policy at best, but even granting its temporary wisdom, there is no reason why the facts should not be at some shortly later season brought to light. The discussion of scientific papers before technical societies very often drags out incidental mention of just such matters which could very properly be presented in a much fuller form to the advantage of everybody concerned.

AUTOMOBILE SPRINKLER IN SERVICE IN VERSAILLES.

"And, finally, the records of the patent courts are a mausoleum of important scientific experiments, *ex-parte*, of course, but still often very carefully carried out and extremely instructive. Some means should be found of resurrecting these and bringing the facts to light. The lesson is a plain one. It is the duty of people who find out things which would be of advantage to the progress of the arts and sciences to put the results on record at the earliest opportunity, not necessarily at length, but at least to such an extent and in such places as will make them generally useful. The technical and scientific journals are the logical places for the publication, even if only in abstract, of more elaborate reports which perhaps would only be published in full in the proceedings of some learned society. But do not let useful facts die and be buried without at least such a brief superscription over them as shall call attention to the fact that they have lived."

STREET-CLEANING BY AUTOMOBILE

WHY SHOULD we discard horses from our trucks and delivery-wagons and continue to use them with our street-sprinklers and sweepers? Paris is introducing motor street-cleaning machines, and New York is experimenting along the same line. In an article in *La Nature* (Paris, November 25), Captain Renaud tells us of the service now installed in Versailles and about to be introduced into Paris. We must recognize, Captain Renaud thinks, that the cleaning of the public streets in most of our cities has not hitherto been organized so as to answer the needs of modern life, and that especially it is not in proper relationship with the speed and intensity of urban circulation. He writes:



AUTOMOBILE SWEEPER AT VERSAILLES.

"The general hygiene of a city depends at once on cleaning, properly so called, and on the removal of waste. We propose to note briefly how cleaning is carried on in most cities, in order to show its imperfection and inconvenience; we shall then indicate how, owing to the powerful agencies furnished by automobile traction, it is possible to organize a system of great efficiency, whose adoption is becoming daily more imperative.

"Cleaning includes in all cases watering and sweeping.

"Watering is done either with the hose or with watering-carts. With the hose the waterers flush the streets very unequally; the water, falling from a considerable height, washes away the road, changes the dust to mud, makes the holes into puddles and the street into a pond. When carried out during the day this system of watering interferes greatly with the water-supply. For these reasons, in frequented streets the hose is replaced by the watering-cart.

"But this cart, drawn by a horse, has a necessarily small capacity, perhaps 250 gallons, and is soon emptied, when it must return, to be refilled, generally by a long route, losing so much time that the watered street has generally dried by its return. Again, as the horse draws it along rather slowly, it actually constitutes an obstacle to all more rapid vehicles and increases the congestion.

"As for the sweeping, if it is done by hand it is desperately slow and of doubtful efficiency; if it is done with mechanical sweepers, drawn generally by a cheap horse, it stops traffic as badly as the watering-carts do and it is hard to operate with regularity.

"When we consider the feverish activity of urban circulation and the ceaselessly increasing development of automobilism, we must realize that if the sweeping-machines are not to be obstacles, they must themselves be motor-driven, have great working-power and a speed comparable to that of the vehicles amid which they must circulate. Thus only may they finally accomplish their purpose regularly and properly, without impeding the motion of other vehicles or being hindered by them.

"Automobile watering-machines, capable not only of carrying three times as much fluid as the ordinary cart, but also of making thrice or four times the speed, may thus do in the same time four times as much work. Also a force-pump may be operated by the motor, projecting the water under pressure and thus washing a larger area more thoroughly.

"Automobile sweepers have the same qualities of speed and regularity as the waterers; they also have the advantage over the horse sweepers of being able to include a sprinkling-outfit so that the moist sweeping spoken of above may be realized.

"Several cities have already made progress along this line. Paris had a steam Dion-Bouton sprinkler as early as 1904 and now this city is about to replace with automobile sweepers all its present horse-drawn equipment. Versailles, St. Ouen, Havre, Deauville, and Monte Carlo have automobile sprinklers and sweepers. In Versailles a single motor does the same work daily as eight horse-drawn sprinklers. With sufficient means for replenishment it can water hourly a minimum surface of 20,000 square yards. It is asserted that the municipality realizes with this motor an economy of 60 per cent. The automobile sweeper, with a 14-horse-power motor, has a cylinder-broom and a pressure-sprinkler . . . and sweeps hourly 11,000 square yards—the work of four ordinary horse sweepers . . . with an economy of 50 per cent."

Two French engineers, Captain Renaud goes on to say, estimate the saving from the use of motors in Paris at only 12 to 14 per cent. The larger saving in Versailles is due to its

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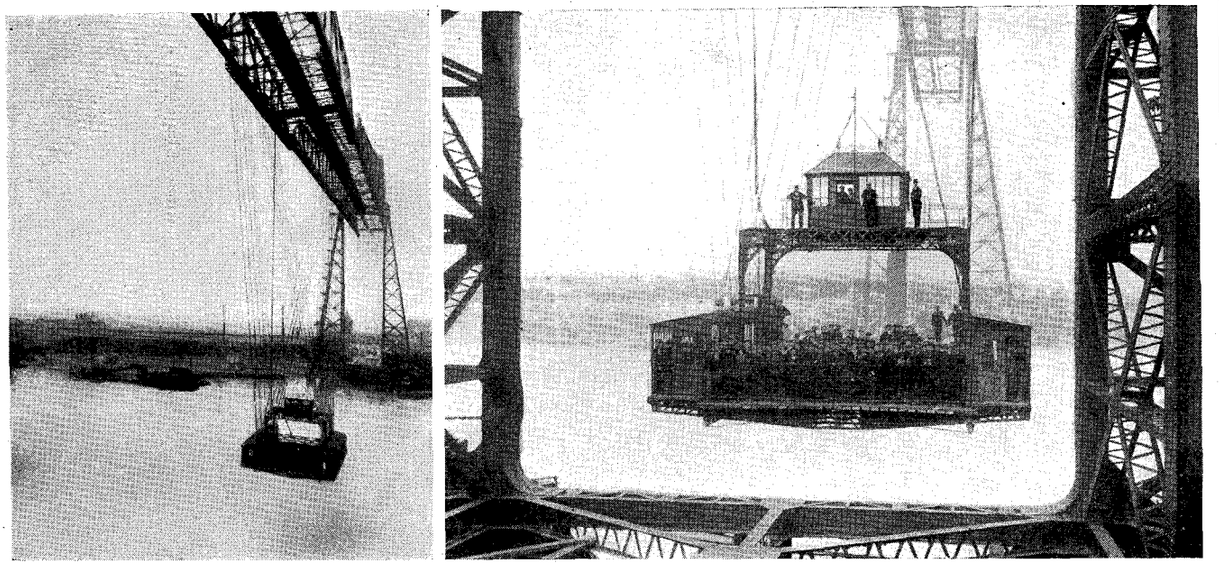

AN AERIAL FERRY-BOAT.

This novel "transporter bridge" over the River Tees at Middlesborough, England, as described in the English press, consists of steel cantilever girders crossing from sets of steel piers on each side of the river. On the under side of these girders, 160 feet above high-water mark, are four lines of rails. These rails support a traveling platform from which a traveling car is suspended, the floor of which is level with the roadways on each side of the river. The trip from shore to shore is made in less than two minutes.

wide avenues, on which the motors can operate at maximum speed and power. In such a city as Paris this could never be the case. Even such a saving as this, however, is by no means to be despised, especially when we realize that the advantages of the motor-driven machines arise quite as much from their convenience and ease of handling as from their cheapness.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO TEST GRAIN WITH A SAW

THE REASON why some varieties of grain resist the attacks of insects and plant-diseases much better than others has been discovered by Dr. F. Stranak, of the Bohemian Technical High School in Prague, whose experiments go to show that it is the harder grains which are thus immune, and that this hardness is dependent on the structure of the cells that go to make up the grain-substance. Dr. Stranak even determines the degree of resistance of a given specimen of grain by testing its hardness with an instrument that he has devised for the purpose, consisting essentially of a tiny saw which attacks the grain like the jaws of an insect. The harder the skin of the grain or its stalk, the greater the resistance to the cutting action, and since the saw is mounted on one arm of a sensitive balance it is possible to measure the exact degree of resistance by means of suitable weights. Here is a description of the machine, taken from *Prometheus* (Berlin, October 21):

"The apparatus consists of a saw fastened to the curved arm of a balance, together with a small car which holds the grain in position beneath the saw. The contact of the saw and the plant is produced by a weight on the under arm of the balance. The car moves beneath the saw on a track whose degree of inclination balances the weight of the scale-pan, and the weights used are small shot.

"Stranak employed the finest English saw, only one-tenth of a millimeter in width. As soon as the weight of the shot placed in the scale-pan was sufficient to overcome the resistance of the plant-skin, the car was drawn up the inclined plane past the edge of the saw, which thus cut the surface just as the jaws of an insect would do. The weight required to produce this cutting action was hence a precise measure of the degree of hardness of the tested plant."

According to Stranak's experiments the machine affords a thoroughly reliable means of determining the exact degree of hardness of different varieties of any grain, and this hardness directly corresponds to the closeness and toughness of fiber or cell-structure, to which is due the greater or less resistance of the plant to attack. This resistance is operative not only against insect injuries, but against plant diseases. The simplicity and inexpensiveness of the apparatus are further points in its favor, and its general introduction in agricultural experiment-stations will undoubtedly be productive of valuable results.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BIGGEST WIRELESS STATION OURS—The new wireless station to be erected at Fort Myer, on an elevated plateau near Washington, promises to be the most powerful in the world, even surpassing the famous Eiffel Tower. It will consist, says *The Inventive Age* (Washington), of three steel towers, arranged in an isosceles triangle, with the tallest tower as the apex. We read further:

"This tower will be 600 feet high, and the other two 450 feet high. The aerial wires will be stretched from outriggers on he top of the tower. Each tower will rest on a cast-steel base, supported in turn by a concrete foundation, and anchored to the earth by great bolts. The anchorages will be insulated by marble slabs and sulfur fills. It is expected that 900 tons of steel will be used in the construction, which will cost about $150,000, which will cover the cost of engine, laboratory, etc. By this station, wireless communication will be established between Washington and the Panama Canal. Guantanamo, Cuba, where an important naval base is being installed, will be within constant speaking-distance, and war-ships will be within control as far as the Azores. The towers are expected to have a working range of 2,000 miles, and under favorable conditions greater distances will be covered. Navy officers predict that the new station will pick up San Francisco in one direction and Paris in the other."

THE article on a new form of telescope proposed by Professor Todd, credited recently in these pages to *Popular Astronomy*, was copied by that magazine, with proper acknowledgment, from *The American Journal of Science* (New Haven), and should have been credited by us to the latter publication.

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LETTERS AND ART

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT IN ENGLISH ILLUSTRATION

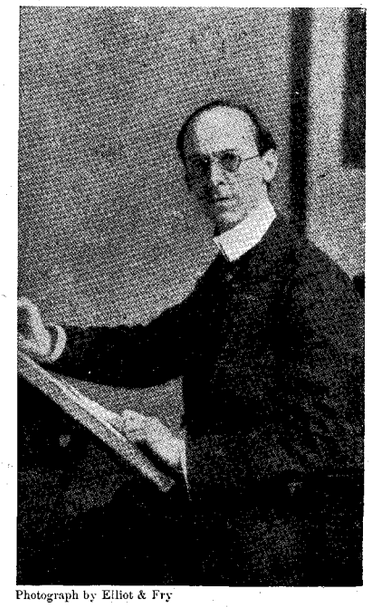
IT MIGHT be said that the spirit of perpetual Christmas prevails in the work of the English illustrator of to-day. Many of the younger men, as *The Bookman* (London) shows, hold their year's product for the publishing outburst of the December season, and so they must perforce keep Christmas with them all the year. The December *Bookman* is a veritable orgy of their work on "presentation plates" strewn through the pages. Childhood is obviously a prepossession of most of these men; and the figures that move on their pages, like lovely little descendants of Kate Greenaway's and Mr. Walter Crane's children, now open their eyes in the same thrill of polite wonder. The most popular of the new school of book illustrators, says the writer in *The Bookman*, are probably Frank Reynolds, Arthur Rackham, Edmund Dulac, Hugh Thompson, Willy Pogàny, and Charles Robinson. Thompson is the oldest of this group and has least of the peculiar quality they exhibit. Indeed, he seems like the connecting link with the older men of the last century—Keane, Du Maurier, Houghton, Millais, and Leighton, who made "the golden age" of illustration. Mr. Rackham's work is better known than he is himself. The writer has but this to reveal:

"Almost all we know about him is that he did not enjoy the usual art training—which may account for his strong individuality of style; and that, having practised drawing and painting successfully in his spare time, he was courageous enough to throw up a commercial situation at the age of twenty-five, and enter upon the artistic career that has brought him fame,

SIEGFRIED AND THE TWILIGHT OF THE GODS.

From a drawing by Arthur Rackham for this season's crop of Christmas books.

and, so far as one can see, fortune. He did a good deal of work for *The Graphic*, *Sketch*, *Punch*, and other of the illustrated weeklies, and was soon in demand as an illustrator of books, among the more notable of which have been 'Rip Van Winkle,' 'Peter Pan,' 'Ingoldsby Legends,' 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' Grimm, and (last year) 'The Rhinegold' and 'The Valkyrie.' The only new fact we have discovered concerning him is that he can play tennis rather well, but as he is suffering with 'an elbow of sorts' he thinks of giving up this game next year, and playing at something easy—like golf."



Photograph by Elliot & Fry

ARTHUR RACKHAM,

Who helped to make "Peter Pan" famous.

There is little of the Gallic savor about Edmund Dulac, altho he was born at Toulouse. He rather shows how well he can do the English thing. We read:

"After a reluctant attempt to become a barrister, [he] spent two years in Paris, during which he studied for six months at the Julian Academy, and thereafter started to illustrate books. In the mean time he painted a few portraits and exhibited at the Salon. In 1905 he came to England and became a contributor to the illustrated magazines, and worked for various publishers, illustrating among other volumes 'Fairies I have Met' . . . and an 'Alphabet.' For the last five years he has concentrated his efforts on publishing one book each year. . . . beginning with 'The Arabian Nights' and following that with 'The Tempest,' 'Omar Khayyam,' 'Some Old French Fairy Tales,' and this year 'The Stories of Hans Christian Andersen.'"

Mr. Charles Robinson's first important work as an illustrator was done for Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verse," from which he proceeded to deal with Eugene Field's poems and Gabriel Setoun's "Child World"; then, in conjunction with his brothers, T. and W. Heath Robinson, he produced pictures for Andersen's "Fairy Tales." Frank Reynolds's name began first to appear in *Pick-Me-Up* and *The Sketch*, from which he ascended to *Punch*. It is said of him that he "produces comedy where other men succeed only in perpetrating farce." Last year his illustrations in color to "Pickwick" won "wide recognition for their spontaneous, inherent quality of humor and the easy finish of draftsmanship." The *Bookman* writer adds:

"He is essentially a 'character' artist, and instead of exaggerating and caricaturing the creations of Dickens, he presented them as natural human men and women—real characters in a real comedy of life; and in his new book this year he has done the same for 'David Copperfield.' Mr. Reynolds is still happily a young man, tho he has had his biography written and his art critically discust by Mr. A. E. Johnson in one of the volumes in the 'Brush, Pen, and Pencil' series."

Hugh Thompson is known for "the beauty and old-world grace he has got into his illustrations to the novels of Jane Austen." He has just produced pictures for Sheridan's classic, the "School for Scandal." Willy Pogàny is a name unfamiliar on this side the ocean. Of him *The Bookman* says

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"Mr. Willy Pogàny is by birth a Hungarian, and tho we are forgetting about that, and beginning to count him as one of our own artists, his native country is wise enough to remember it, and the Hungarian Parliament has shown its appreciation of him by buying some of his pictures for the nation. Mr. Pogàny has not had his way in art made smooth for him. He had a hard time of it while he was studying in Paris, then he came over to England and illustrated several books, . . . and the critics and the public were not slow to recognize the force and imaginativeness of his unique style."

He has illustrated "The Ancient Mariner" and "Tannhäuser."

THE GREATER FIELD IN ART

A CURIOUS DIFFERENCE appears between our desire and our efforts to acquire education in the arts. Our desire is right enough, but in our efforts we make use of almost every means except the one closest at hand, points out an editorial writer in the New York *Evening Post.* For example, the illustration of our printed matter seems to go its own way, quite divorced from what may be called real art, while "we watch the statistics of museum attendance, levy a municipal tax, as in St. Louis, for the support of art institutions, revel in a high tide of lectures, and flood the land with the light of the stereopticon, largely in the interests of the Chaldees, or to acquaint ourselves with the achievements of the cathedral-builders, or, at the latest, the 'men of 1830.'" All this effort seems to spring from "the unwelcome realization that we are not an artistic people," and the fundamental purpose of it is "to scale down this deficiency as we have scaled down illiteracy."

Meanwhile, as this writer shows, "we have at hand one of the greatest engines for a work of this sort that has ever been known, the modern press and the photo-engraved plate, by way of mechanical tools, and by way of opportunity for their use the illustration of printed matter." These reflections are pointed by the fact that the Society of Illustrators is now sending on an itinerary of a number of cities an exhibition of their work under the auspices of the American Federation of Arts, an organization,

ALICE IN WONDERLAND.
One of George Soper's challenges to Sir John Tenniel's fame as the illustrator of this classic.

THE SENSITIVE PLANT.
Charles Robinson's new drawing for Shelley's Poem.

we are told, "which is ambitious to save from the fiasco of quaint comedy the present educational and inspirational movement." We read on:

"Students of art history and firm believers in the promise of great developments to come have suggested that one of the worst ailments that afflict us to-day is the withdrawal of art from popular interest. We may take schoolchildren to the museum by the roomful. So schoolboys have been marched in squads to church. Yet it is the religious household that makes the company of the faithful. And to-day we are asking, Where is the art in the home? Who owns sculpture besides the gentry of great estates and the builders of palaces? Good paintings rank with diamonds and motors and yachts. Meanwhile, the things which the people must have, chairs and tables, milk-pitchers, chandeliers, stoves, and hat-racks, are from an artistic viewpoint as dead as a door-nail. The reason is quite familiar. They are no longer made by artists or even by artizans of the most rudimentary creative intention. From a realization of this condition arose that holy war proclaimed in the last century against the machine, an embodiment of a noble conviction, but an act of stark fanaticism.

"When we turn to illustration we find an immediate contrast. Here art is as much a matter of daily concern as it ever could have been in the times of Gothic builders. Ours is a nation of readers, and the periodical that to-day is and to-morrow is cast into the ash-barrel, is its besetting sin. In all this printed matter there are hardly two consecutive pages without graphic art. More noteworthy still, illustration, even where it is most debased, is not the product of machinery. The most miserable half-tone plate or line-cut denotes the creative effort of at least a fairly capable artizan. The broad fact is that illustration enlists, in a shifting membership, almost our whole body of painters and draftsmen, and those we most delight to honor have at least served their time in the work.

"How comes it, then, that the ladder is so scornfully kicked aside? The blame is laid on everybody except the artist: the

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editor, who is afraid and wants to imitate and conform; the writer, who is unreasonable and expects to dictate and control; the reader, who is conventional and is supposed to insist on pretty profiles and smart frocks or the sentimentally heroic or the baldly ludicrous. Unquestionably there are several fingers in the pie. But the artist is not entirely protected from restricting influences even in portraiture or in mural decoration, where also his work is normally secondary. The aversion has a deeper source. It roots in the idea that the illustration of literature must be literary, and this is a word which, no doubt, nurses use to frighten artists' babies. We have no thought of attempting to turn back the hands of the clock. Coming at a time when this sentiment had attained such dominance, the opportunity to bring the art of the artist and the art sense of the people into a real relationship once more was foreordained to a measure of neglect. But the opportunity remains and may yet be nobly improved."

THE YEAR'S POETRY

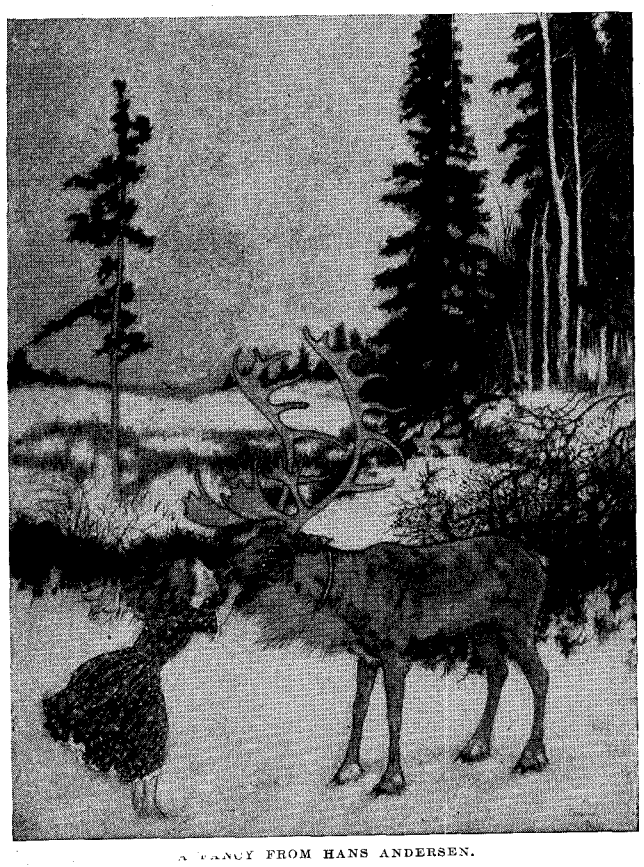
NEW YORK is said to possess one publisher who has defied the prevailing notion that poetry can't be made to pay. He has issued a good many books of poetry, "not one of which was at the author's expense, and all of which have been successful commercially." Mr. W. Stanley Braithwaite, who stands responsible for this statement, does not tell us that the publisher has been able to set up a motor-car on the profits, but he finds the fact of this unassisted verse-publishing pointing toward a return to poetry's "old status as a commercial product." In the Boston *Transcript* he gives us his yearly survey of the poetic output of the magazines, and assures us that in the last year "poetry appears to have taken a more serious hold upon the interests of the American people." Besides the publisher above mentioned, Mr. Braithwaite finds a variety of encouraging signs. He writes:

"In so boldly standing out against the prejudice that surrounds the relationship of business and poetry, this publisher will lead to a more confident willingness in other directions, to give poetry a chance to speak its own word: which it can not now, because not only have publishers barred the doors of their presses against it (I mean those who would take it in without the author's money to make its presence safe), but the editors as well of our leading magazines, who with whatever personal inclinations they may have, do not give the pages of their magazines to articles about poets and poetry, as they do to almost every trivial subject under the sun. Where one article on poetry might appear, in the course of a year, one would find a dozen in first-class periodicals that treat, with the same attitude and analysis, the subjects of painting, music, drama, architecture, and fiction.

EDMUND DULAC,

A Frenchman naturalized in England and leading the school of book artists in his adopted country.

"But the fact still remains, however one may complain because the whole loaf is not given, that poetry has progressed during the year; these papers above mentioned, Mr. Ficke's article in *The North American Review*, Alfred Noyes's appreciation of Hardy's poems in the same periodical, the printing, in *Current Literature*, of Mr. Veireck's address on American poetry before the University of Berlin, last summer, the critical appreciations of poets and poetry in the little magazine *The Pathfinder*, issued by the University Press at the University of Sewanee, Tennessee, which under the associate editorship of the poet Thomas S. Jones, Jr., has published notably this year the contemporary work of Lizette Woodworth Reese, Lionel Johnson, Florence Earle Coates, Anna Hempstead Branch, and Dorothea Lawrance Mann, shows more and more how serious poetry is taking a larger hold upon the public. Then the Poetry Society of America has weathered through a useful first year of its existence, and is now planning for a second year of practical endeavor in throwing its influence and labors toward the circulation of poetry among the people throughout the country."



A FANCY FROM HANS ANDERSEN.

Drawing by Edmund Dulac.

It illustrates the following passage: "The reindeer did not dare to stop. It ran on till it came to the bush with the red berries. There it put Gerda down, and kissed her on the mouth, while big shiny tears trickled down its face."

Mr. Braithwaite's practise has been to take a half-dozen leading magazines—*Century*, *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, *McClure's*, *The Forum*, *Lippincott's*—and appraise the quality and quantity of verse they have printed during the year. From the whole he chooses the "distinctive" ones, and from them selects fifty-five to make what he calls a little "Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1911." Twenty-one of these, which in his view "stand above all others," he makes into a separate list for those readers who care to obtain and preserve them. These are the "canons" which guide his choice:

"I have not allowed any special sympathy with the subject to influence my choice. I have taken the poet's point of view, and accepted his value of the theme he dealt with. The question was, How vital and compelling did he make it? The first test was the sense of pleasure the poem communicated; then to discover the secret or the meaning of the pleasure felt; and in doing so to realize how much richer I became in a knowledge of the purpose of life by reason of the poem's message."

The "Twenty-one" are:

"Going Home," E. Sewell Hill.—*Century*.
"The Old Knight's Vigil," Alfred Noyes.—*Century*.
"The Beloved—The Beautiful," Edith M. Thomas.—*Century*.
"Song," Louis V. Ledoux.—*Century*.
"Chavez," Mildred McNeal Sweeney.—*Century*.
"His Face," Florence Earle Coates.—*Harper's*.
"Over the City—Night," Fannie Stearns Davis.—*Harper's*.
"The Poet in Italy," George Edward Woodberry.—*Harper's*.
"The Unconquered Air," Florence Earle Coates.—*Harper's*.

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"Fool's Paradise," Edith M. Thomas.—*Harper's.*
"Ninfa," Sir Rennell Rodd.—*Scribner's.*
"In the Blue Ridge," Olive Tilford Dargan.—*Scribner's.*
"Helen," Sara Teasdale.—*Scribner's.*
"The Flight," George Edward Woodberry.—*Scribner's.*
"Love is Passing," Florence Earle Coates.—*Lippincott's.*
"A Spring-Song in a Café," Witter Bynner.—*The Forum.*
"The Ghostly Brother," John G. Neihardt.—*The Forum.*
"Shelley's Skylark," Charles Hanson Towne.—*The Forum.*
"The Sea-Lands," Orrick Johns.—*The Forum.*
"Death's Holiday," William Hervey Woods.—*The Forum.*
"Ballad of a Child," John G. Neihardt.—*The Forum.*

The anthologist selects Mrs. Florence Earle Coates's "The Unconquered Air" as the "most remarkable poem of the year," saying: "It is the sort of achievement that Keats gave to English poetry in the sonnet, 'On First Looking into Chapman's Homer.'" For those who wish the "Anthology" we print the list, with Mr. Braithwaite's introductory explanation:

"I might quote what I have previously written concerning the making of this selection: In selecting these poems for special honor I do so conscious of that charge which is brought against one who attempts a task so captious of being guided and dominated by the personal equation. I confess that in some of these poems the subjects do not in the least appeal to me, but upon these subjects the poems were an illumination and enriched me with a spiritual knowledge of certain elements in life which in their revelations brought me a curious sort of emotional pleasure. The titles and authors of the poems selected for the magazine anthology are:

"Ninfa," Sir Rennell Rodd.
"Summer Afternoon," Edith Wharton.
"In the Blue Ridge," "Helen," Sara Teasdale.
"Monseigneur Plays," Theodosia Garrison.
"Alison's Mother to the Brook," Josephine Preston Peabody.
"Of One Who Walks Alone," Thomas S. Jones, Jr.
"The Little Sister," Richard Burton.
"The Flight," George Edward Woodberry.
"A Spring-Song in a Café," Witter Bynner.
"Myrtis of Mytilene," Bliss Carman.
"The Ghostly Brother," John G. Neihardt.
"Shelley's Skylark," Charles Hanson Towne.
"The Sea-Lands," Orrick Johns.
"Ballad of a Child," John G. Neihardt.
"The End," Richard Le Gallienne.
"Socialism," Louis V. Ledoux.
"The Child's Heritage," John G. Neihardt.
"Death's Holiday," William Hervey Woods.
"A Reed," Frances Gregg.
"The Song of a Passionate Lover," Mary Austin.
"The Poor Minstrel," Willa Sibert Cather.
"Ghosts," Alfred Noyes.
"The Swedish Mother," Willa Sibert Cather.
"The Voices," Katharine Tynan.
"An Old Woman of the Roads," Padraic Colum.
"To the Fire Bringer (W. V. M. Died October 17, 1910)," Percy MacKaye.
"A Song from Far-away," Amelia Josephine Burr.
"Three Score and Ten," Austin Dobson.
"The Old Knight's Vigil," Alfred Noyes.
"Cheated Elsie," Francis Thompson.
"The Beloved—The Beautiful," Edith M. Thomas.
"On the Coronation of King George," Stephen Phillips.
"Song," Louis V. Ledoux.
"Chavez," Mildred McNeal Sweeney.
"The Mystic," Cale Young Rice.

Photograph by J. Russell & Sons.

HUGH THOMPSON,

A connecting link with the old school of illustrators.

SCENE FROM "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."
Drawn by Hugh Thompson.
"I never laughed so much in my life."—Act 5, Scene 2.

"Wood Dreams," Madison Cawein.
"Forget the Graves of Heroes," Horace Holley.
"Going Home," E. Sewell Hill.
"Yesterday's Grief," Katharine Lee Bates.
"Moonlight in the Pines," George Sterling.
"His Face," Florence Earle Coates.
"The Lover," Alan Sullivan.
"The Dropping Bloom," Lizette Woodworth Reese.
"Sunset and Evening Star," Mildred Howells.
"To Time the Tyrant," Austin Dobson.
"Let the Shadows Go," Anne Bunner.
"Over the City—Night," Fannie Stearns Davis.
"The Poet in Italy," George Edward Woodberry.
"The Unconquered Air," Florence Earle Coates.
"Night in a Suburb," Thomas Hardy.
"Fools' Paradise," Edith M. Thomas.
"Love is Passing," Florence Earle Coates.
"The Two Old Men," Charles Hanson Towne.
"Eagles," Florence Earle Coates.

Mr. Braithwaite adds some comments on poems in and out of his "Twenty-one," particularly Mrs. Coates's "The Unconquered Air," and Mrs. Sweeney's "Chavez":

"I am sorry I can do no more than mention Mr. Robert Haven Schauffler's poem, 'The Scum o' the Earth,' in *The Atlantic Monthly*, which in substance has the deep and passionate convictions of Whitman. And with this poem I must mention four other poems appearing in other magazines, but which are among the finest poems of the year. I refer to Josephine Preston Peabody's 'The Singing Man,' Percy Mackaye's elegy on William Vaughn Moody, parts of which were reprinted in these columns, and Mr. Mackaye's little daughter's—Avia Mackaye's—verses on the 'Hermit Thrush,' a remarkable poem for a child of nine years, and Richard Le Gallienne's 'You Must Mean More,' one of the loveliest love lyrics ever written. . . . I want to call attention to the fact that two of these [twenty-one] poems deal with a very modern subject—aviation. They do not deal with it simply in verse, but with the simplicity, sensuousness, and passion of poetry. These two poems alone show what is the future possibility of poetry that seeks newer symbols to express and interpret the old but ever-changing spirit of man."

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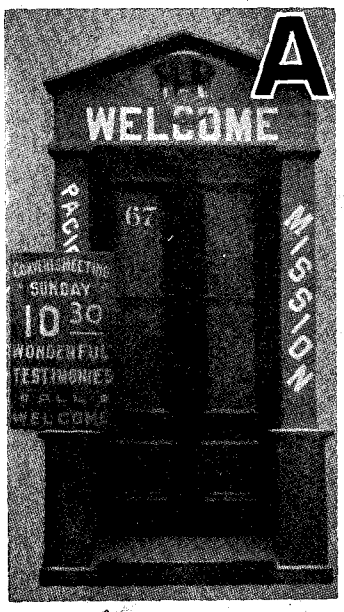
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

"THE SHORT-STAKE MAN"



A CERTAIN narrow doorway on Van Buren Street, in Chicago, crowded by the high buildings, with the "elevated" thundering before it and the clanging street-cars hurrying by, leads, not to a cigar-store or to a saloon, but to the Pacific Garden mission, which is conducted by Harry Monroe. Here Bruce Barton visited a few days before Christmas, and in the Christmas number of *The Continent* (Chicago) he relates what he saw. He tells of the faces there—"the bent, bleareyed old man in the second row," "the middle-aged chap whose features have some trace of an earlier disinction," and the rest. Then there is Harry Monroe, "the chief gardener in this Pacific Garden," a "hard-packed man of medium height, who preaches in short, swift sentences, driven home with sharp jabs of his arms." Converts tell their stories. But there is one man who draws the writer's attention. His clothes are almost as shabby as those of the rest, "and his back is stooped." "But something in his look arrests you—the eyes shine with an unusual brilliance; it is as tho an unseen spirit had breathed on dead embers and started them into a new and brighter light." There is a story connected with that face. And Mr. Barton heard it, and we give it as printed in *The Continent:*

"I don't know as you'd rightly call it a story, pardner. I'm what you might call just the ordinary sort of a short-stake man. You don't know what a short-stake man is? Of course you don't —I forgot. We're all either short-stake men or long-stake men, all us poor lads that works in the construction camps. The long-stake man saves his wad and the short-stake man blows his in, and there you have it—the difference. The long-stake man may be savin' for the old lady and the kids and sendin' his wad home regular every month. Or he may just be savin' for a couple o' months till he gets enough to go on a continuous jag. But us short-stakers never saves nothin'. It's work a week and then all night at the bar, and then work another week. And when we don't show up Monday mornin' they fires us and we move on to the next camp and starts in all over again. . . . . .

"You don't care about my family—and there ain't much to tell about them, anyway. The old lady was decent and hard-workin' enough—and there never was no old man. Least I never heard her speak about him. And soon as I could walk to the railroad I left and went into the camps. I had some ambition at that; most of us do at the start. And when they started me in as water-boy I thought maybe I could see my way clear right up to foreman, and maybe even higher'n that. But, man, you don't know the curse of it. You don't know what it is to work and work, and roll in between dirty blankets on hard board bunks. You don't know the rotten things you hear and the rotten sights you see. And hell camps on the trail of the construction gang, and the devil is the first passenger over the rails. And you're lonesome for decent people and home and nice girls and some one that cares.

"It's an awful business, pardner. I remember the first camp that I went to; they claimed that the town was the wickedest town in the world, and I guess probably it was at that. We was sort of proud of the claim, anyway, and the fellows took some pride in makin' it good. There hadn't been no town there at all ten days before. And then suddenly the work opened up. Five camps was started within five miles. The graders come and the bridge gangs, almost a thousand men in ten days, shipped in in bunches like hogs. And where there hadn't been nothin' before but one little store, with the post-office in it, all of a sudden there was ten saloons and a couple of gamblin'-joints and a barber-shop. And girls come, too—poor things. The city'd had its use of them and had thrown them out, and they found their way into the camps. And that was home to me for a year.

"I don't know just how I come to get to drinkin', but maybe you'd understand if you'd been in the camps. I was all right while the work lasted, but Sundays, when the job shut down, it just seemed as if I couldn't stand it at all. The lonesomeness, pardner, is what does it, that and to know that whatever you do nobody's goin' to know it, and nobody cares. It just used to seem to me that if there was one human bein' that would care whether I kept on livin' or not, that maybe I would have pulled through all right. But there wasn't no one. And so I just got to goin' the way of the crowd, and pretty soon I was workin' for the saloons as hard as the rest of the guys.

"There ain't any use of botherin' to tell the whole yarn. You wouldn't understand anyway, because you've never been to the camps. I got to firin' on a dinky, and after a while they gave me one to run. And that paid me $3.50 a day. First I used to save a little every month, but there weren't nothin' to do with the money except to buy booze. And I kept makin' the stakes a little shorter and the celebrations a little longer, until finally they chucked me out of the job and I banged around from one camp to another, workin' a few days and blowin' it in, and workin' and blowin' it in.

"Winters when the jobs shut down I drifted back to Chicago with the rest, or to Denver or San Francisco, or wherever the nearest city happened to be. Sometimes there was the ice-camps to give you a job through the cold months. Sometimes I just hung around the gin-mills down here south of Van Buren; sometimes I shoveled snow for a while, but it was always the booze. Work and drink, and more work and more drink, made up the program—and I come to sort of like it finally, and then to think that after all it was all the life that I'd ever know, or care to know. And finally I just quit thinkin' at all."

But at Christmas time the thoughts would come. The thoughts of how everybody else had Christmas—"you can imagine a little how it used to hit me."

"Lord, how I used to hate it—the things in the windows, and the fellows in overcoats, and the good-lookin' girls on the streets. And every one happy and laughin' and spendin' their money and plannin' good times at home with the folks. Home—the word used to make me pretty near sick. To know that every one else in the world had a home, and some one in it that cared.

"Last year some way it seemed to get me worse than it ever had before. I don't know why—perhaps because I'm not as young as I used to be, and it seemed as tho I'd done everythin' in the world that I could to find pleasure, and all I had for my pains was memories that hurt when I looked at them. Everywhere was Christmas, until, pardner, it seemed to me that rather'n have that curst day come on me again I'd end the whole business. Sounds awful to you, probably, but it didn't seem awful to me then, least not so awful as the lonesomeness and hell of the day. And I made up my mind to quit the whole business—the river was cold, but it would do its work quick, and I knew other fellows that had gone out that way before, and it seemed to me they was lucky. . . . . .

"Why I didn't do it I can never tell. But some one had told me that this mornin'—it was just a year ago this mornin'—some one told me that to-day Harry Monroe and his crowd in here would be feedin' the bums. Why not get a square meal? I says to myself. If you're goin' to end the rotten game, why don't you end it with your stomach full? Maybe it was that, or maybe it was because I needed a little time to brace up my nerve. But I turned in here anyway and sat down right here in this seat.

"It was the first time I ever got into a place like this, and what they were doin' didn't mean much to me. I was too busy thinkin' about my own troubles. There was a lot of singin', mostly by Harry, with a little by some of the bums that thought they would get more of the grub if they sang. Then there was speakin' by well-drest fellows from up-town that looked as tho they had homes and some one to work for. And I didn't

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listen to them. Finally Harry got up. I didn't pay much attention at first, but after a while what he was sayin' sort of drummed into my ears and I sat up and began to take notice.

"I don't remember it very well now, but I mind that he said he was down and out once himself. And he told us his hard-luck story, and finally he says, 'You fellows think there ain't no one who cares; but I'm here to tell you you're wrong. There's One that does care, and he's cared ever since you was born. Every night that you've been soaked with booze he's cried for you. And every day that you've panhandled your way along these dirty streets he's been walking along with you and tryin' to give you a hand. And you wouldn't have nothin' to do with him. You gave him the marble shoulder. And he cried for you, and he loves you, and he wants you to give him a chance.

"'What sort of foolishness is that?' I says to myself, but I didn't say nothin' out loud and Harry went right along talkin'. 'He used to work at the carpenter business,' says Harry, 'and he had his own troubles in life, and he knows what it is to be down and out and have everybody in the world on the other side. That's why he's strong for you. His name is Jesus. He followed you in here to-day and he's standin' right alongside of you now. And he cares for you, boys, he cares.'

"Well, that's all—except that I give him a chance, the way Harry said—and I find out what Harry says was no lie. I been sober now for a year, pardner, the first decent year in my life since I was fifteen years old. And I'm savin' the stake every week for a little home of my own, and there's a girl that's promised to come in when I get it fixt. And every day for a year I been walkin' through these streets with one shoulder a little higher'n the other, because he's had his hand on one of them. And, pardner, it's the greatest feelin' in the world to know that he's walkin' alongside, and he cares—"

TURN TO THE RIGHT.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Then, as Mr. Barton takes up the story, the waiters came elbowing their way into the room with trays of ham sandwiches and pitchers of black coffee and plates of rolls.

"The dark, bleared eyes of the men turn hungrily in that direction. They reach out like animals and snatch at the trays as the waiters pass down between them. In swift, beastlike gulps they swallow the food, stretching out their grimy hands at the same time for more. Some visitor at your side, who has come from curiosity and who doesn't believe in missions, turns away in disgust. 'Look at them fighting their way up to the trough,' he grumbles. 'What good does it do to feed them? Look at them fight for it—the beasts.'"

As you look, however, "your gaze turns back to your friend in the rear of the room near the door." Just a year ago, he, too, was "a beast, fighting his way into the trough." But now he has stopt eating for a moment to speak earnestly to "the wistful young fellow who sits at his right." And after noting the new expression that comes into that wistful face, the writer reflects on the lives that have been turned toward Christ in this humble, narrow room, and concludes:

"You have witnessed His birth in the hearts of men under many different conditions—in tall cathedrals, and in the tents of the evangelists, and at the knees of sweet women. But this was the most impressive thing to me—to see him born in a manger, the feeding-trough of beasts."

WHAT THE CHURCH DEMANDS OF LABOR

ORGANIZED LABOR has had its say about the Church. Rightly or wrongly, the Church has been accused of neglecting the laboring man. Recently, however, through such agencies as the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches, there has been undertaken a carefully planned effort to bring about better mutual understanding between the Churches and the labor-unions. But at this very time, we read in a thoughtful article on the editorial page of *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston), comes the "terrible shock" of the confessions of the McNamara brothers at Los Angeles. And it is now the turn of the Church to say to organized labor, "Take a firm and definite stand against violence or you can not expect the Church to remain your ally." As this editor phrases it:

"The path of violence has had a warning signal written up across its entrance which not even the blindest can mistake. Along that road the Church of Christ could never walk in any company."

While it would be "wickedly unfair," this writer admits, to assert that organized labor as a whole was behind these crimes, yet it seems to him that "some labor-unions and some union funds" must have been "behind these men and using them as tools," and that "the apparent interest of the unions has been in freeing these men, rather than in trying them." Suspicion has been aroused against labor leaders. This editor sincerely hopes it will be proved baseless. But, he adds, it has not been quieted by the cry of unions all over the country vociferously and indignantly repudiating the McNamaras, and "this sudden indignation would carry more popular conviction had not so many of these unions unhesitatingly supported the defendants' lawyers in their dangerous effort to make the trial appear as an attack on labor by capital, and not as the sifting by the state of a specific crime." But:

"Whatever may come out of this dramatic episode, it has become entirely clear that labor throughout the nation must take a firm and absolute stand against violence before there can be any real alinement between it and the Church."

The movement for closer cooperation between the Church and the labor-unions had its origin in three fundamental conclusions to which the Church has come, we are reminded in this editorial: "First, that the unions were seeking justice for the workingman; second, that they had the culture and general uplift of the workingmen at heart; third, that with the workingman's absence from the Church it ceased to be the Church of its Founder, which was a home for all the people." To quote further:

"The Church stands for justice. It was eager to identify itself with an organization that was seriously striving to secure

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decent conditions for workingmen, reasonable hours, a living wage in the true sense of the word 'living,' and the abolition of degrading child labor. We believe that to a far greater extent than the unions recognize, the Church has been striving for these things. It is the custom, both in trade-union meetings and socialistic gatherings, to sneer at the Church. But the Church has been the best friend the workingman has ever had, and the very justice he is seeking has been made possible by its teaching. So long as the union strives for justice by legitimate means, so long the Church must continue its best friend. But it can not identify itself with the union simply because it is made up of laboring men, neither can it withhold its criticisms of the union's tyranny and selfishness any more than it spares the unjust corporations. If the union insists on becoming a mere fighting body, seeking to gain all it can for labor regardless of justice or the quality of its methods, it must not expect the Church to remain its ally."

So long as the labor-union insists "that there is no good in any organization which is not chiefly devoted to ministering to the stomach, the Church can not wholly identify itself with it." For—

"The Church is primarily the guardian of an ideal, and an ideal which belongs to humanity, not merely to the laboring man. This ideal is righteousness.

"One thing that has often made it hard for the Church to associate itself with the union has been the fact that so often righteousness seemed the last thing in the union's mind. But we believe the union is going to see—and perhaps these recent unfortunate happenings will play their part toward that end—that even class advancement and material welfare are best subserved by a desire to see righteousness done for all, and by absolute renouncement of all methods that savor of violence, crime, and revenge. Then the Church and the union can work for the same end."

In the second place, "the Church has set itself the task of working in cooperation with the labor-union because it believes the union is endeavoring to improve the moral and cultural condition of the workingman." This religious organ is convinced after careful observation that "this moral uplift has been a fact."

"The union man is, on the whole, more temperate, more manly in his carriage, more careful in his companions and amusements, more conscious of a manliness to sustain, more eager to improve both his own condition and that of his family. Here the union has a splendid opportunity to work with the Church. It should make intemperance an absolute disqualification for membership. It should make character as much a test as any church league or brotherhood. It should eject all men living double lives or found guilty of breaking laws. Above all, it should insist that the *employer* get justice as well as the employee. That is, if the union by virtue of its power as a union persuades the employer to give a just wage, it should be the first to insist on the discharge of the man who, because of idleness or self-indulgence, does not render his full tale of work. The Church can never make alliance with what the French call *sabotage*.

"The third reason why the Church is interested in the workingman is that she needs him and he needs her. Of course, there are those who would keep the churches from having anything to do with the union. Let the workingmen join the union to get economic justice. Let him go to the church to worship God.

"This is all very well, but he does not do so. In many instances the union has become his church. The Church needs him, and he needs the Church perhaps even more than the Church needs him. We believe that if the Church will set herself the task, which Dr. Meyer of London says is 'imperative since the disclosure of living conditions the railroad strike revealed in England,' of acquainting herself thoroughly with the conditions under which the workingman lives in this country, just how much his wages are, what are his opportunities for rest, healthful amusement, and improvement; and, where she finds he is unjustly conditioned, boldly take stand with him, and so become the champion, not of a class of men, but of justice and humanity, she will win his confidence and attachment and can criticize him when he errs, just as she criticizes his employer, without losing his allegiance."

GREAT GAINS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

IN TAKING ACCOUNT of stock at the end of the first five years of the Laymen's Missionary Movement the financial gifts are found to be nearly fifty per cent. more than at the time when it was chiefly the devoted women of the church who concerned themselves much about missions. This, however, is not the only gain, as *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston) points out, for "nothing could have better prepared the way for the present Men and Religion Forward Movement than the preceding great series of union meetings for missions." In reporting for the organization, on its anniversary, November 15, the secretary, Mr. J. Campbell White, says:

"The financial gains to missions during the past five years are the greatest ever made during a similar period by the churches of entire nations. The churches of Canada have increased from $1,492,000 to $2,216,000 annually in their combined home and foreign missionary offerings. Taking the United States and Canada together, the increase to foreign-mission work alone has been from $8,980,000 to about $13,350,000 annually, or a gain of about 50 per cent. In addition to this increase in current revenue, more than $5,000,000 have been raised during the past two years in special equipment or endowment funds for foreign-missionary objects, by different agencies in the United States and Canada. With the accumulated momentum and experience of the past five years, it should be possible to make an even larger proportionate increase during the next five-year period."

The call is now for a doubling of present missionary forces within the coming five years. "Only in this way does the movement expect to see prospects of successful accomplishment of its battle-cry, 'The Evangelization of the World in this Generation.'" *The Congregationalist* summarizes further:

"The movement has been aggressive in the modern methods of missionary education, in pressing the every-member canvass and systematic benevolence. Its secretaries are right in claiming, to a modest degree, some credit for the increased giving to other objects, increased salaries for the ministers, and the larger number of Christian men actively at work for the churches. These have been the natural by-products of a foreign-missionary high tide. . . . Twenty paid secretaries, denominational and interdenominational, are now employed by the Laymen's Missionary Movement. Its active chairman, Dr. S. B. Capen, is appropriately enough president of the country's oldest foreign-missionary society, the American Board."

THE MINISTER RETORTING—Ministers are beginning to get very tired of the patronage of business men, says Dr. James H. Ecob in *The Homiletic Review* (January). The popular conception of a minister seems to the people to warrant the patronage, yet the facts are quite differently set forth by this writer:

"We are supposed to know nothing of life, to have had experiences next to nothing in quantity and quite nothing in quality. We are supposed to be about as detached from practical affairs as if we lived on the moon and slid down on a silvery beam to earth every seventh day to glimmer in a dim religious building for an hour or two, then ascend to our dead world again. Such high airs among business men are hardly becoming. The percentage of failures among them is ninety-five, while among us it will hardly reach twenty-five. The financial affairs of the church are managed by the most competent business men in the congregation, yet a very large percentage of the churches of the country come to the end of every year with that 'eternal deficit.' Then there are lamentation and whispering and significant glances toward the pastor. Fairs, musicales, suppers, amateur theatricals, and all the rest are proposed to tide things over. This is the hour of the malcontent in the congregation. That terrible word, deficit, is an open sesame to ears which otherwise would be deaf to his subtle suggestion, 'is it not about time that we began to think of a change?' The public would be startled, and, it is to be hoped, humiliated, to learn how many pastors give off a substantial part of the last quarter's salary year after year. This is the time, also, when the astute business man, finding that he has failed in what he was elected to do, makes the profound remark: 'We are evidently living beyond our income; is not our pulpit costing us too much?'"

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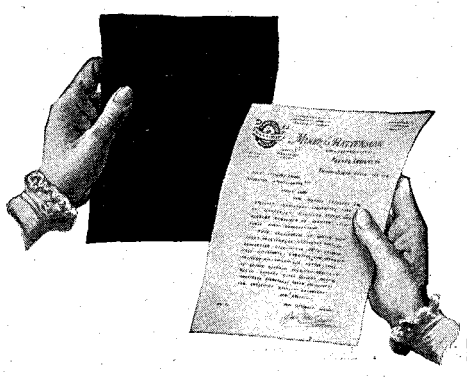

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CURRENT POETRY

"OF all the men with whom I have been intimately thrown," it is Theodore Roosevelt who is speaking to you, "George Cabot Lodge was the man to whom I would apply the rare name of genius."

Lodge died at thirty-six, and two volumes ("Poems and Dramas," Houghton, Mifflin Company) hold all of the poetry he had time to write. The reader has to think his way through these books—they require long marches of the intellect—for Lodge never received that priceless gift of literary art, a simple, clear, understandable style. Only two or three of his lyrics approach the simplicity, the sensuousness, and the passion of such a song as Burns', "Here's a Health to Ane I Love," or Goethe's "Kennst du das Land."

Lodge was eager to deliver his message to the world. He was a rebel against custom and philistinism and was willing to forfeit the last warm blanket of convention. He was intolerant of those people whom Nietsche called "die Vielzuvielen," who are "afraid to sin, too weak for good."

> "By rule and custom, time and place,
> Secure in noise and littleness,
> They live and laugh and lust a space,
> Incurious of themselves lest stress
> Of truth annul their nothingness."

Lodge's two "dramas" are rhetorical exaltations of Cain and Herakles, two rebel-heroes, who, like Prometheus, try to snatch the fire from heaven.

Here is the dedication of "Cain": *To the Deathless Memory of Jesus of Nazareth, Seer and Sayer of Truth, who was Believed Only By the Poor and Outcast, Who was Recognized By All Reputable and Respectable People as the Avowed Enemy of Law, Order, and Religion, and Who Was At Last Brought to His Death by the Priesthood of the Orthodox Church, Through the Operation of the Established Courts of Social Justice, This Poem is Inscribed with Measureless Love.*

The following sonnet appeared about a year ago in this column. But we print it again, because we believe it is the one perfect poem that Mr. Lodge wrote. We know of nothing finer in contemporary poetry. In it Mr. Lodge has gained mastery over the great wealth and strength of his mind, and has come into his own. The tremendous promise that these fourteen lines contains makes the death of this author the more tragic. The sonnet is without a title.

> Breathless and unforeseen, it comes!—the hour
> When, on the breast of the Beloved, we feel
> Almost the secret sense of life reveal
> Its meaning, and the source of life its power;—
> When, as in some vast sunrise, like a flower,
> Our soul stands open and our eyes unseal,
> While all that fear and ignorance conceal,
> Seems in perfection life's predestined dower.
> Then, as it were against the inward ear,
> We hold in silence, like a chambered shell,
> The dazed one human heart . . . and seem to hear
> Forever and forever rise and swell
> And fail and fall on Death's eventual shore,
> Tragic and vast, life's inarticulate roar! . . .

The two selections below will give the flavor of James Newton Matthews' volume of poems ("The Lute of Life," Horton

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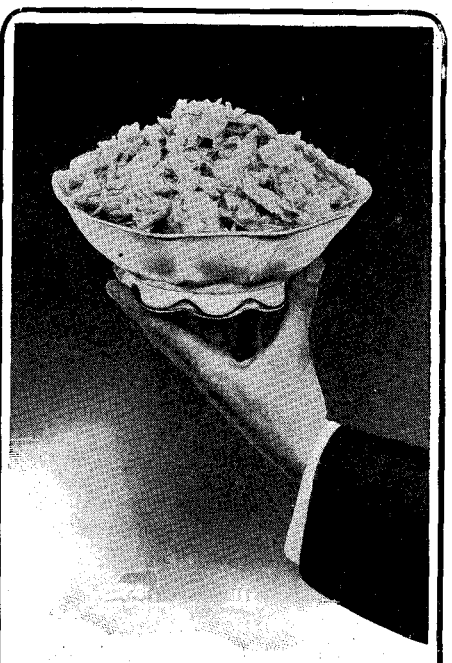

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& Company), which have been gathered and edited by his literary executor.

It doesn't take the heat of a great passion to set Mr. Matthews's poetry-pot simmering—it boils at a low temperature and sings to the tune of such intimate old-fashioned themes as "The Country Boy at School," "Her Knitting Needles," and "The Old Mill." And yet, even such informal verse as this is finished with an art that is beautiful to see.

"The Deserted Inn" appeared originally in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, while "The Bather" was first printed in *The Smart Set Magazine*.

The Deserted Inn

BY JAMES NEWTON MATTHEWS

It stands all alone like a goblin in gray,
The old-fashioned inn of a pioneer day,
In a land so forlorn and forgotten, it seems
Like a wraith of the past rising into our dreams;
Its glories have vanished, and only the ghost
Of a sign-board now creaks on its desolate post,
Recalling a time when all hearts were akin
As they rested a night in that welcoming inn.

. . . . . .

The wind whistles shrill through the wide-open doors,
And lizards keep house on the moldering floors;
The kitchen is cold, and the hall is as still
As the heart of the hostess, out there on the hill;
The fireplace that roared in the long winter night,
When the wine circled round, and the laughter was light,
Is a mass of gray stones, and the garret-rats play
Hide-and-seek on the stairs in the glare of the day.

No longer the host hobbles down from his rest
In the porch's cool shadow, to welcome his guest
With a smile of delight, and a grasp of the hand,
And a glance of the eye that no heart could withstand.
When the long rains of autumn set in from the west
The mirth of the landlord was broadest and best,
And the stranger who paused, over night, never knew
If the clock on the mantel struck ten or struck two.

Oh, the songs they would sing, and the tales they would spin,
As they lounged in the light of the old country inn.
But a day came at last when the stage brought no load
To the gate, as it rolled up the long, dusty road.
And lo! at the sunrise a shrill whistle blew
O'er the hills—and the old yielded place to the new—
And a merciless age with its discord and din
Made wreck, as it passed, of the pioneer inn.

The Bather

BY JAMES NEWTON MATTHEWS

No light can limn—no art can trace—
The haunting beauty of her face
As, standing where the morning spills
Its splendor on the purpling hills,
She leans against the terrace-stone
Beside a garden overblown
With flowers most marvelously fair
Amidst the fountains flashing there—
A scene which, robbed of her, would seem
A sweet, but most imperfect, dream.

Released from the embracing pool,
Her round, white body, chaste and cool,
Half-hidden by the burnished gold
Of falling tresses, fold on fold,
Leans like a marble Naiad drawn
To lure the ardent eyes of Dawn—
Or like a dream of symmetry
Which but the pure in heart may see,
And see but once, and then confess
That heaven holds less loveliness.

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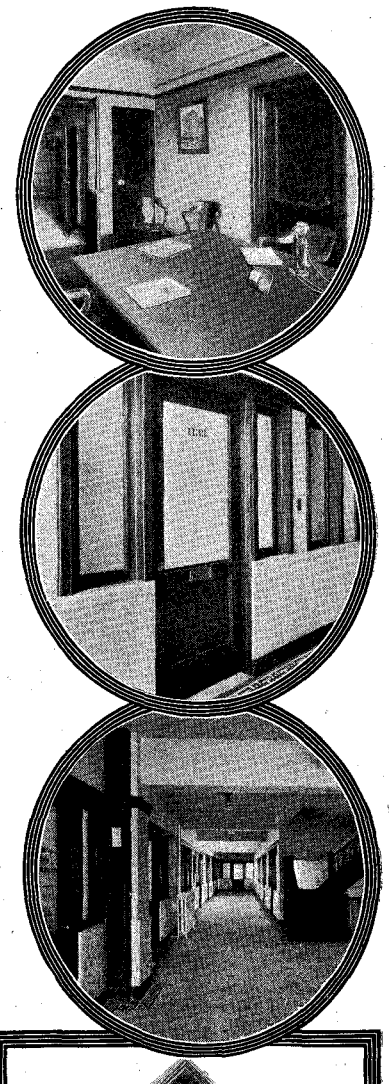

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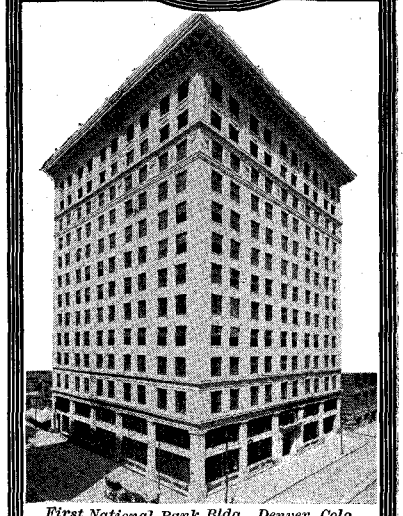

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

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IN the following table is shown the yield on leading railroad and industrial stocks at recent quotations compared with the yield at the high prices of 1907, as well as the dividend rates prevailing at this time and in 1907. It was computed by *The Wall Street Journal:*

Railroads	Quotations Nov. 24 1911	Quotations High 1907	Yield at Market Price Nov. 24 1911	Yield at Market Price High 1907	Dividend Rates 1911	Dividend Rates 1907
Atchison	107⅞	108¼	5.56%	5.55%	6%	6 %
Atlantic Coast Line	138	133⅛	5.07%	4.51%	7%	6 %
Baltimore & Ohio	103¼	122	5.81%	4.92%	6%	6 %
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	78⅛	83⅝	6.40%	....	5%	..
Canadian Pacific	240	195½	4.17%	3.58%	10%	7 %
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	110¾	157½	6.32%	4.44%	7%	7 %
Chespeake & Ohio	75½	56	6.62%	1.79%	5%	1 %
Great Northern	128½	189¾	5.45%	4.41%	7%	8 ½
Illinois Central	144	172	4.86%	4.07%	7%	7 %
Lehigh Valley	178⅞	78⅞	5.59%	7.67%	10%	6 %
Louisville & Nashville	159	145⅛	3.77%	4.83%	6%	7 %
New York Central	108¼	134¾	4.62%	4.45%	5%	6 %
New Haven	142	189	5.63%	4.23%	8%	8 %
Northern Pacific	119⅝	189½	5.85%	3.69%	7%	7 %
Norfolk & Western	110⅝	92¼	5.42%	5.42%	6%	5 %
Pennsylvania	122⅛	141⅜	4.91%	4.95%	6%	7 %
Reading	152⅜	139⅛	3.94%	2.87%	6%	4 %
Southern Pacific	114¼	96¼	5.25%	5.46%	6%	5¼ %
Southern Railway preferred	73¼	94½	2.73%	4.24%	2%	4 %
Union Pacific	176⅝	183	5.66%	5.46%	10%	10 %
Industrials						
Amalgamated Copper	63¼	121⅞	3.16%	5.74%	2%	7 %
American Can preferred	90	60½	5.55%	8.26%	5%	5 %
American Car & Foundry	55	45¼	3.64%	6.63%	2%	3 %
American Locomotive preferrred	103	111½	6.80%	6.28%	7%	7 %
American Smelting	73½	155	5.44%	4.84%	4%	7½ %
American Smelting preferred	103½	117⅜	6.76%	5.97%	7%	7 %
American Sugar	118	137½	5.93%	5.09%	7%	7 %
American Telephone & Telegraph	141½	133	5.65%	6.02%	8%	8 %
Consolidated Gas	141⅛	140¼	4.25%	2.85%	6%	4 %
General Chemical	131	75½	4.58%	5.30%	6%	4 %
General Electric	155½	163	5.14%	4.90%	8%	8 %
Mackay Companys	84	75¼	5.95%	5.32%	5%	4 %
National Biscuit	139	86¼	5.04%	6.67%	7%	5¾ %
National Lead	51¾	76¼	5.80%	5.90%	3%	4½ %
People's Gas	105	98⅝	6.67%	6.08%	7%	6 %
Pressed Steel Car preferred	98	99⅛	7.14%	7.02%	7%	7 %
Railway Steel Spring preferred	103	99½	6.80%	7.04%	7%	7 %
United States Realty & Improvement	68⅜	90½	7.31%	4.97%	5%	4½ %
United States Steel	64⅛	50⅜	7.80%	3.97%	5%	2 %
Va.-Caro. Chem. preferred	117	108	6.84%	7.41%	8%	8 %

The compiler of the table remarks that "in a majority of cases, especially among railroad stocks, the yield was somewhat higher at the closing quotations on November 24 than it was at the high prices of 1907."

THE IMPROVED OUTLOOK

During November and the first half of December a general condition of improvement pervaded the financial and commercial world. In *The Financial Chronicle* are cited "a succession of favorable events" as causes of this improvement. The undercurrent is described by that journal "as certainly much better." There is a more hopeful tone in business and prices on the exchanges have risen. *The Chronicle* attributes this revival of confidence mainly to court decisions "calculated to hold in check, for the time being at least, disturbing political tendencies which for so long have had an unsettling effect." One discovers now "a display of solicitude on the part of political leaders for the welfare of business interests."

Concrete evidences may be found of better trade, especially in the iron and steel industry, which "has for some time been showing multiplying signs of expansion." The orders received are said to have been "pouring in at a totally unexpected rate." On November 30 the aggregate of unfilled orders received by the Steel Corporation was 4,141,955 tons as against only 3,694,328 tons at the end of October. Much of this new business was taken at lower prices, but prices are now moving toward a higher level. Low prices "stimulated purchases to such an extent that consumption has overtaken production, and as a consequence the downward tendency of prices has been reversed."

At the same time we have in *Moody's Magazine* comments on the situation which, if not altogether confident, are at least encouraging as to the future. Sentiment is described as "generally much more cheerful." Expert opinion inclines to believe that prices will be well maintained until at least the end of the year. Political matters are not likely at present to affect security values. Should they do this at all, the decline will occur later in the winter.

This authority finds distinct encouragement in the increase in the amount of liabilities shown by business failures in November. The total then was much higher than for any previous November since 1907. So far from regarding this fact as discouraging the writer accepts it as "a very welcome sign." No trade reaction in the past has taken place without culminating in a decided expansion in the volume of liabilities. Such increases in failures in fact have been the "earmarks of the turning-point in business affairs." They represent largely "the final failure of struggling firms who have been trying to carry liabilities through the long period of business dulness." Should these liabilities continue to expand during the next few months, and at the same time should bank loans continue to fall, we shall then have "a pretty sure sign that the country is finally 'cleaning house' and it will not be long before a genuine surplus fund accumulates both for investment and business purposes." The writer says further:

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"That such a fund will probably be accumulating within the next few months may be assumed, regardless of political or other specific factors. Of course, the political developments of the next six months may hold back a business or investment revival, and, as was the case in 1904, after the 1903 liquidation, there may be no real stirring up until the crop period appears or until the Presidential nominations have been made. But at any rate, independently of these things, we may feel that a fundamental turn has been made in the right direction, just as soon as we get some further signs of large business liquidation, as evidenced by failures, reduction of bank loans, and increases in deposits."

Bradstreet's notes two features as "standing out prominently in trade"—first, "an admittedly active holiday trade"; second, "the undeniable better undertone in iron and steel." Weather conditions, however, have been too mild "for a free distribution of seasonable goods at retail." But "an undertone of confidence exists generally," and it is "unmarred by complaints except as to profits." After the holidays conditions promise a good, but conservative, degree of business.

ONE OF THE GREAT SYSTEMS MAKES A BETTER SHOWING

For the calendar year 1911 the New York Central will earn, says *The Wall Street Journal*, "something more than 7 per cent. on its 222,729,800 of stock, and probably about 7.3 per cent. For 1910 the earnings and income were about 6.4 per cent. The improvement this year is not due to reduced maintenance charges, but "chiefly to exceptionally good business and to vigorous retrenchment of transportation expenses." The writer goes into details as follows, and these facts are important as bearing on improvement in the country's general business situation:

"New York Central proper has not only enjoyed better earnings than most of the trunk lines, but it has saved an extraordinarily high proportion of the increased receipts in the form of net earnings. Lake Shore, its principal subsidiary, lost in round numbers $1,000,000 in gross receipts, but proportionately less than most of the important ore and coal carriers, while the handling of its receipts was such as to much more than offset that loss.

New York Central:			
Gross earnings.	$86,427,585	Inc. $3,485,721	4.2%
Net, after taxes	20,528,141	Inc. 2,634,679	14.8%
Lake Shore:			
Gross earnings.	$40,261,347	Dec. $1,038,038	2.5%
Net, after taxes	12,649,103	Inc. $1,492,848	13.3%

"New York Central's extraordinary increase in net earnings, in proportion to the gain in gross, has been due to holding maintenance expenditures down to about the level of last year and keeping transportation expenses down to 36.80 per cent. of gross as against 37.50 per cent. last year. Lake Shore's maintenance expenditures might have been expected to decline somewhat with reduced traffic, but not on that account to anything like the extent actually reported:

	N. Y. Central	Lake Shore
Maintenance way	Dec. $305,016	Dec. $705,097
Main. equipment	Inc. 228,865	Dec. 819,067
Total maintenance	Dec. 76,151	Dec. 1,524,164
Transportation exp.	Inc. 870,865	Dec. 928,164

"Now even the appearance of fattening net earnings at the expense of maintenance is disquieting, but it must be recognized not only that this has been a year of extraordinary effort to economize, but also that the past two years have both witnessed heavily increased maintenance charges by these

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United Coal Company 6% Notes

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The retirement of the bonds, and consequently of the notes, as they mature, is provided for by ample sinking funds which will retire the bonds before one-half of the coal is mined. This is one of the largest coal mining companies in Pennsylvania, now standing third in tonnage mined annually. It has more than 35,500 acres of valuable coal land, in which, it is conservatively estimated, there are more than 552,400,000 tons of merchantable coal.

Its market facilities are large. Its business is conducted most conservatively, over $1,100,000 having been reinvested in the property out of the profits. It has shown a consistent record since its organization in 1902. The total value of the property, according to recent appraisement of two well known consulting engineers, whose reports are on file in our office, is more than $19,000,000, while the total outstanding bonded debt is less than $11,500,000. The above note issue is limited to $1,500,000.

United Water and Light Company 6% Notes

Guaranteed by the American Water Works and Guarantee Company.
(Whose Capital and Surplus is over $10,000,000)
Dated April 1, 1911. Registerable.

Denominations	Maturities
$1,000	April 1, 1913-14-15
$1,000-$500	April 1, 1920
$1,000-$500-$100	April 1, 1925

This company is a holding company, all of whose capital stock is owned by the American Water Works and Guarantee Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The United Water and Light Company owns the controlling stock interest in and the bonds of several water works and electric light plants. The company's notes are secured by the deposit with the trustee of guaranteed water works bonds at 125% of bonds deposited to 100% of notes issued.

The notes are callable at 103 and interest at any interest paying date, upon six weeks' notice. The total amount of notes of the above issue is limited to $4,000,000.

A large portion of the above described securities have been absorbed by banks, institutions and private investors, the issues combining features which are particularly attractive in the present market. Both companies have a most consistent record, their business is conducted conservatively, and their officers are men of the highest reputation and integrity.

The notes are well secured, being protected by a 25% margin in the deposit of bonds, and the bonds being issued by the companies on a conservative basis.

We recommend the notes for January investment, and offer the unsold portions of both issues. Price upon application.

We offer at all times a large and attractive list of securities, including water works, traction, hydro-electric and general public utility bonds. Also municipal bonds, many of which conform to the requirements of the United States Government to secure Postal Savings.

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roads. Thus, in 1910, New York Central added $2,586,000 to current expenditures on way and structure and $1,515,000 to equipment account, or $4,081,000 in all, while transportation expenses, which naturally bulk larger than both maintenance accounts put together, increased by $4,629,000. In 1909, the two maintenance accounts increased by $3,118,000, whereas transportation expenses were cut down slightly in the face of an increase of $9,250,000 in the amount of business handled.

"Similarly Lake Shore in 1910 added $3,142,000 to maintenance charges and $3,527,000 to transportation charges; in 1909 maintenance went up $2,030,000, while transportation cost rose only $634,000. Maintenance charges and the effects thereof do not begin and end between the opening and the closing of a calendar year, since an unusual number of renewals and replacements in one year or in any period tends to reduce the number of similar transactions necessary immediately thereafter. New York Central's maintenance charges for 1911 will, at least, not compare badly with those of other years, while Lake Shore has always been amply maintained.

"New York Central's own fixed charges for this year will have increased by $1,300,000 or $1,400,000, but this difference will be in part offset by additional miscellaneous income, due to larger average cash balances on hand and investment returns. Probably the net result will be no more than $1,000,000 net additional charges ahead of dividends. Assuming that something like the recent rate of increase in net earnings will have continued through November and December, the total improvement will amount to $3,000,000 after taxes, or $2,000,000 clear addition to divisible surplus, which in that case would amount to, say, $16,300,000, as against $14,288,000 in 1909, or 7.3 and 6.41 per cent. on the stock respectively.

"The year's dividends, $11,136,000, will be $2,227,000 less than in 1910 and will leave a balance of roughly $5,000,000 to make good discount on notes and equipment trust certificates and to be otherwise disposed of. In 1909, an exceptionally good year for the Central, a balance of $4,763,000 was left after paying 5 per cent. Last year the 6-per-cent. dividend left but $925,000 over, but in 1909 a balance of $4,762,000 was left after paying 5 per cent."

AN INDUSTRIAL SIGN OF THE TIMES

For many years the business world has regarded the reports of the earnings of the Western Union Telegraph Company as an excellent indication of the state of general business. Since 1907 this company has been going through some severe experiences, having had a costly strike to contend with and a reorganization of its business management, equipment, etc., to carry through. The last quarterly report of the company, issued about the 20th of December, showed a net revenue, before the payment of bond interest and dividends of $2,460,200, as compared with $1,760,809 for the same quarter last year. For the six months ending December 31, there was a surplus, after deduction of fixt charges, of $2,434,955 as compared with $1,340,178.

These figures are referred to by *The Wall Street Journal* as showing "the great recovery made by the company in the last six months after a disappointing first half." The first half showed a decline of $341,517, while the last half shows a gain of $1,097,261, which means a net gain for the whole year of $755,744. On December 31 it is

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believed that the company will be able to show net earnings for the six months, after interest requirements have been met, of $3,930,771, or at the rate of 7.9 per cent. on the stock outstanding. For the corresponding six months of last year the net earnings provided for dividends of only 5.07 per cent. Should this rate of increase be maintained, it is predicted by *The Journal* that there will be revival of talk of an increase in the dividend rate. The rate now paid is 3 per cent.; formerly for many years it was 5. The writer says further of this company:

"At the time the annual report of the company for the fiscal year ended June 30 was announced, President Theodore N. Vail showed how the decreased net for the past year was due largely to many betterments that had been put through during the year, necessitating a large outlay. This included plant betterments, improvement of offices and surroundings, salary and wage readjustments, etc. These improvements, as far as plant betterments are concerned, have been large and there will not need to be anywhere near the outlay over the next six months that was necessitated during the first half of 1911. Therefore a large amount of the surplus from increased gross earnings will not be consumed by heavier expenses. In speaking of the matter at that time President Vail said: 'There is no doubt that when all of these matters have been attended to the result will be increased economy and efficiency in the work and service, to the direct advantage of both the company and the public.' The fact that there has been much improvement work going on during the last six months makes the report just issued all the more remarkable.

"Much has been said about the revenue to be derived from the increased cable facilities afforded by the leasing of the two English cable companies. However, the results of this will not be shown in the present fiscal year to any great extent. But the matter of the day and night letter service has been a most important one, according to officials of the company, in making the increased earnings a possibility. The returns from these special services, inaugurated during the last year, have even exceeded expectations and have made up many times over for the loss of business voluntarily abandoned.

"The deferred cable-letter service of the Western Union is really an outgrowth of the preferred telegraph service in this country, the success of which leads the officials to believe it practicable for foreign business."

RADICALISM NOW AND IN THE 90'S

A writer in *Moody's Magazine* has found "people who are fond of comparing the present uprising with that of the '90s, and the Farmer's Alliance and the Silverites, who were threatening to carry all before them." The outcome then was that before the movement actually accomplished anything "the period of depression was promptly followed by a season of great prosperity and conservatism." The writer believes the present wave of radicalism to be far more deep-set than was the radical wave of the '90s. He says:

"For a real parallel to the present situation we must go back prior to the Civil War, when the Whig and Democratic parties were both split in twain, and the Whig party actually went out of business. The issue of slavery, at that time, cut a wide swath across both parties. There were proslavery Whigs in the South and antislavery Whigs in the North; there were

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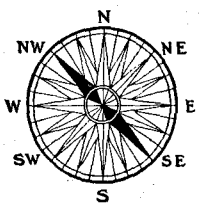

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proslavery Democrats in the South, and antislavery Democrats in the North. The Whig party suffered the most, just as the Republican party is suffering the most to-day. And if the signs of the times mean anything, it seems probable that the Republican party will be done to death in this instance just as the Whig party was in the '50s. Some may say that this view is extreme, and that the issue of the '50s was far and away more serious than any issues before the country to-day. But let no one be too sure that this is the case.

"People nowadays are fond of looking back to the time before the Civil War and saying that the contest was based on a great moral issue. As a matter of fact, the South never went to war on a 'moral' issue. The issue to them was economic. Nearly all the wealth of the South was bound up in slaves and the slavery system, just as corporate wealth to-day is bound up in the corporate system. What the capitalists of this generation are fighting for is not sentimental 'moral' rights, but what they consider to be their property; what the masses are fighting for is legislation which will curtail the power of the corporate interests to exact (what they believe to be) monopoly privileges, which divert wealth from the masses for the benefit of themselves. Of course, from the standpoint of the people, there is a moral issue, just as there was in the slavery question on the side of the abolitionists. But the thing which really is back of the radical uprising is economic and is related to bread and butter."

Moody's Magazine follows these comments with an extract from a letter received by it from the president of a large bank in the Middle West. While the views this observer expresses "read like the comments of an extreme radical, they are really the mature opinions of a hard-headed banker":

"We feel that the trouble in America is much more fundamental than most people realize. America is experiencing a great revolution which will be better understood and recognized twenty years from now than at present. The writer has interviewed many people in all walks of life, and is profoundly impressed with the feeling of revolt against old conditions among all classes of people. He strongly believes that the old days of finance and politics have gone forever and that those people are wrong who feel that the present disturbance is merely one of the periodical outbursts of social unrest. The citizens of this country are through with the old forms of corrupt business and corrupt politics and they are going to demand and will get a reduction in the tariff, a change in the conduct of the business of corporations, direct-primary laws in all States, direct election of Senators, initiative, referendum, and recall provisions, a parcel-post, and a lot of other things that will be looked upon by the old-timers as Socialistic. Nevertheless if the old-timers do not see the handwriting on the wall and grant these things, newcomers will be placed in power, for the people are in earnest this time.

"Notwithstanding the above-indicated rather gloomy state of mind, we are pronounced optimists for the long swing. We believe that the revolution going on among our people is right and just, and that while the pendulum will doubtless swing too far, nevertheless the American people will regain their equilibrium and go forward on a much higher plane than ever before. We have looked at this matter from many angles, but we can not bring ourselves to believe that any administration or any legislature or any court can successfully combat an economic tendency."

Commenting on these views, *Moody's*

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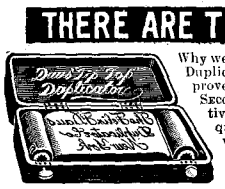

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Magazine adds that, while there is not a great deal yet to warrant optimism in the immediate outlook for the security market, at the same time there is no more warrant for extreme pessimism. Prices are now at a low level. While they may decline further, there is no "pinnacle from which they can fall"; that is, the decline can not be great because "they are already halfway to the bottom." This all means that anything like panicky conditions are extremely unlikely.

WHAT NOT TO DO

The "Investment" department of *The Banker's Magazine* prints a series of "Don'ts" or "pitfalls the investor may avoid." While some of those one often hears are not always founded on experience, others are of a more positive character, and to these exceptions are rare:

"(1) Don't invest money in an enterprise whose merits you can not definitely ascertain by your own investigation or with the help of some one competent to determine the matter.

"(2) Don't trust too much in the names of well-known people. If a successful business man permits the use of his name in connection with an undertaking it is a point in its favor. But sometimes the names of men once eminent in the financial world but now no longer entitled to confidence are used as a lure for investors. The use made of the names of former Government officials—men who may have been successful politicians but of little business judgment—has become notorious.

"(3) Don't buy stocks or bonds without investigation. Ask your banker, a reputable broker, or bond house about any securities you intend buying.

"(4) Don't be too eager to buy when prices are soaring. Rothschild, according to report, when asked the secret of his money-making, said: 'I buys sheep und I sells deer.'"

The writer cites as perhaps the most frequent advice given to investors the familiar "don't speculate." While this advice quite frequently means "don't speculate unsuccessfully," again it means that one should not speculate unless he has "the capital, experience, and skill to hold his own in what is nearly always a desperate game and in the long run a losing one." A great trouble in these matters is to decide just what is speculation and what is investing. Most men invest money in the hope not only of permanent interest or dividends, but also of a rise in the value of the principal. In a sense, all this is speculation, even tho the investment be made in first-class savings-bank bonds. When, therefore, a man says he never speculates, one needs to know just what he means by it.

The writer in *The Banker's Magazine* quotes "a very shrewd business man" as having said that for twenty years he had speculated in Wall Street, and "while occasionally he had made money, in the end he lost." While it is true that great fortunes have sometimes been made in Wall Street speculation, this has usually been done by men "who had capital and daring, men who at all points were equipped for the game." The writer quotes "one of the richest men in America," as having declared to him not long since that "he had never speculated on the stock exchange to the extent of a single dollar." The average person, adds the writer, "should let Wall Street speculation alone absolutely."

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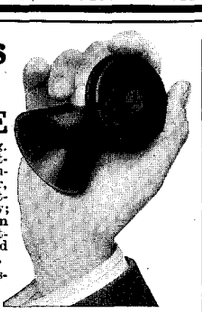

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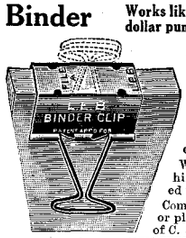

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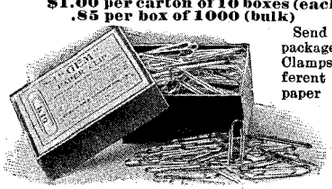

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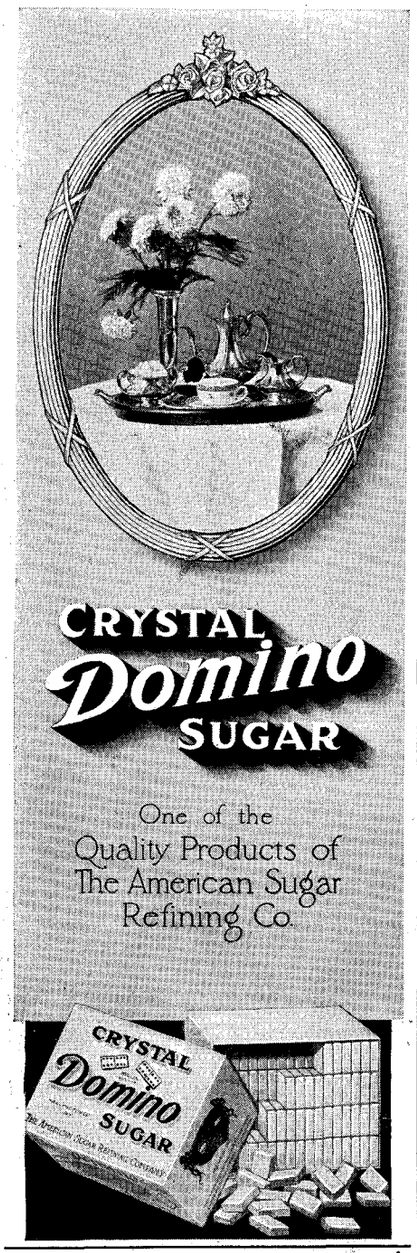

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HAMMOND'S VIEW OF "OOM PAUL"

AT the late coronation of King George John Hays Hammond may have nudged the King the right way, remarks the New York *Sun*, but it must not be forgotten, this paper adds, that our great financial diplomat once nudged somebody else and found out that it was the wrong way, and very much the wrong way, too. It was way back at about the time of the Jameson raid, and the "somebody" referred to was none other than Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, the "reactionary boor"—as Mr. Hammond calls him. Kruger had a dislike for things American, and Hammond, as the leader of the famous Reform Committee, was specially distasteful to him, so much so that he had him safely behind the bars of a South African jail and was about to serve papers for his execution in person when Secretary Olney took the trouble to interfere. At that Hammond was forced to spend several "unnecessary" years in a Dutch penitentiary, and when finally released was bound to take an oath to say nothing on South African affairs for several years more. Hammond kept his oath, but, the time limit expiring a short while ago, he hastened to take advantage of this to pay his respects to Kruger. It was at the monthly meeting of the Boston Clover Club, and Hammond spoke on the subject of his old enemy "Oom Paul" in no uncertain terms. As reported in *The Sun*, he said:

Kruger was an extraordinary man. He was courageous, but he was cunning and narrow, and far from being a patriot of the George Washington type. He was opposed to progress, believed the earth was flat, and that the devil had a tail—a religious tenet on which there was a difference of opinion among the Boers, but he was a thoroughly scared man at the time of the Jameson raid.

People have wondered why the Uitlanders were dissatisfied, and why if they did not like the country or the Government they didn't leave. It was because they were invited into the country by Kruger on false pretenses. When he was in Europe in 1884 trying to raise money for the Republic—when it was in bad financial straits—he spent a few weeks in London and issued an invitation through the press to foreigners to come to the Transvaal and offered bonuses for the discovery of paying gold mines, or other mines. As a result foreigners and prospectors went into the country and discovered the Wittwatersrand gold fields, out of which more than $2,000,000,000 gold has been taken and which have had an annual output of $175,000,000, which bids fair to be the yield for the next ten or fifteen years. So I am in a sense innocently responsible for the present high cost of living through the discovery of some of these mines and the consequent increase of the gold supply of the world.

Americans were particularly distasteful to Kruger, especially those who had been holding meetings to protest against the commandeering order. A spy was at

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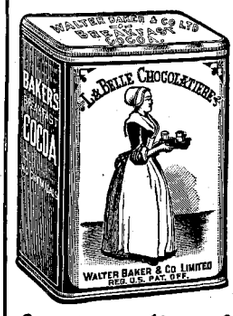

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one of these meetings when they voted that if they were commandeered the first time they were ordered to shoot they would shoot the commanding officer. When Kruger heard this no Americans were commandeered or ordered to fight natives.

Deputation after deputation was sent from Johannesburg to Pretoria to Kruger and Kruger's answer was: "Go back and get your guns; fight if you want to. Let's see you fight."

Finally Kruger learned that the Reform Committee had 30,000 stands of arms and thirty cannon, and then he began to negotiate. The Reform Committee had sent strict orders to Jameson that he must not invade the country until the revolution had been started inside. In point of fact, the Reform Committee had only 2,700 rifles and two cannon when Jameson on his own responsibility entered the country on his famous "raid," which ended disastrously for him and for the Reform Committee at Johannesburg.

Curiously enough, just before this occurred the famous Venezuela message was issued by President Cleveland and this caused considerable friction between Americans and British in the Transvaal.

Kruger played false with the Reform Committee after the Jameson raid, broke all of his promises, and after he had secured the arms in Johannesburg through Sir Hercules Robinson he arrested the entire committee.

Then, not wanting a public trial, he gave the arrested men to understand that if they pleaded guilty they would be let off with a fine. After pleading guilty they were sentenced to be hanged inside of twenty-four hours and the gibbets were ready for them when Secretary Olney's dispatch arrived in the nick of time that night.

A JURYMAN AMONG WOMEN

A JURY composed of American women, one gallant writer has said, should be fair enough at any rate, and Mr. Putnam Field of San Diego, California, takes pains to second this point of view. In fact, he goes so far as to write a letter to the Springfield *Republican* about it, giving his recent experiences in San Diego as a "juryman among women." Says Mr. Field:

I was summoned to act on a jury in the police court, and when the jury was made up we had three women and nine men—the first time a woman had been on a jury in this county. In making up the jury the defendant's counsel had been very rigid in his examination, but the answers to his questions had been such as to prevent his challenging but one woman—the apparent reason in her case was that she belonged to the Young Women's Christian Association.

The case was a prisoner charged with having to do with the management of a club which was a resort for gambling and drinking. Three witnesses were called to establish the fact of the resort, but said nothing to implicate the accused, except that he was usually there, and sometimes gambling. A stool pigeon was put on the stand. He said he was employed by the

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police to visit the place and get evidence on which to found complaint. He was accepted as a member of the club, and his membership card was signed by the accused as secretary. He was there many times, and once saw accused sell chips and take the money, and once saw him take up the "kitty."

The women gave particular attention to the evidence. On retiring, the jury elected one of the women as foreman. She took the chair, and, with the judge's charge in hand, showed that she was master of the conditions. On the first ballot there were seven, including the three women, who voted guilty, and five not guilty.

From five o'clock P. M. to nine that jury was busy talking; two of the women said that their natural desire was not to convict, but that they could not believe that the secretary of the club was not implicated in managing it, and continued to vote guilty with the same four. The secretary question was the deciding point. The judge was called in and the jury reported, and he asked if they desired further instructions. The matter was explained, and he gave instructions that the fact of the accused being secretary was not sufficient in itself to convict, when the seven changed their vote to not guilty.

During the time of deliberating the women showed more familiarity with the evidence than the men and a desire to have every point understood, and none were sooner to change their vote when the judge gave the final instruction.

At the recent election I voted against the women being made voters, but from my experience I am convinced that they made better and more desirable jurors than the average men.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

December 15.—The British Government decides to withhold from the American meat-packers its contracts amounting yearly to some $20,000,000.

Mexican federals, after several hours' fighting in northern Mexico, rout a large body of insurgents.

December 17.—The Chinese peace conference begins at Shanghai, the foreign Powers participating.

December 19.—The German Imperial budget for 1912 shows a total expenditure of $704,840,750.

December 21.—Yuan Shi Kai, the Chinese Premier, refuses to accept a republic as proposed by the rebel delegates at the Shanghai peace conference. His plan for a limited monarchy is supported by Great Britain and Japan.

Domestic

December 14.—Attorney-General Wickersham in his annual report gives a comprehensive review of his department's trust-prosecutions.

December 18.—The President informs the Senate of his abrogation of the Russian Treaty.

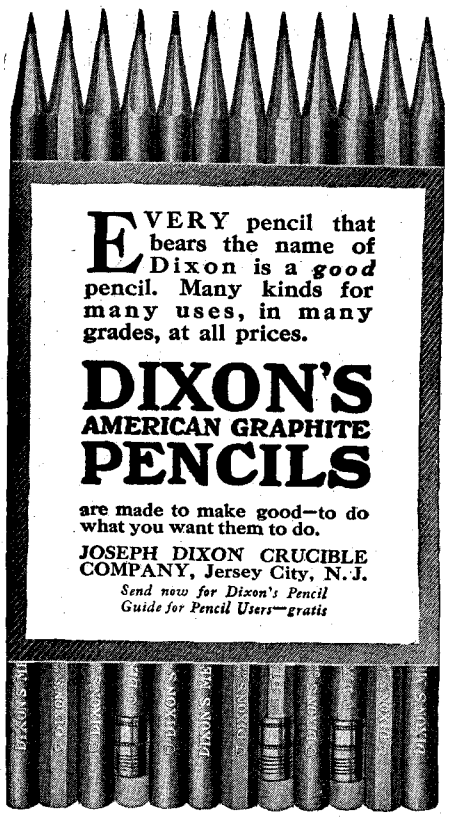
The Rev. Frank W. Sandford, leader of the Holy Ghost and Us Society of Shiloh, is sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at Atlanta.

December 19.—John Bigelow dies at his New York home at the age of 94.

December 20.—President Taft submits to Congress the report of the Tariff Board on Schedule K, and himself urges a reduction of the duties on wool.

The House adopts the Senate resolution indorsing President Taft's abrogation of the Russian Passport Treaty.

December 21.—President Taft submits to Congress a message urging currency reform, and favoring the Aldrich plan.



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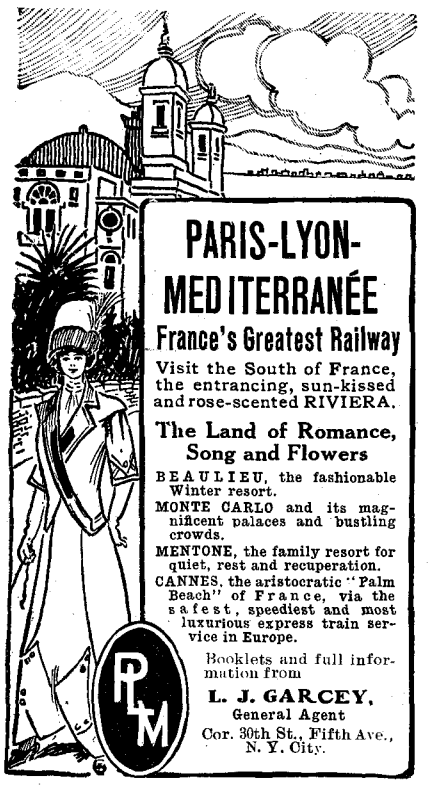

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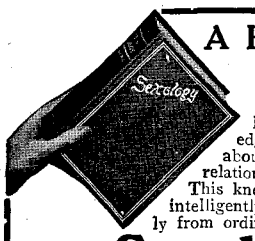

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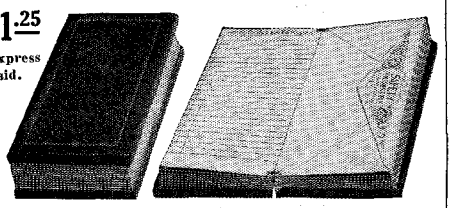

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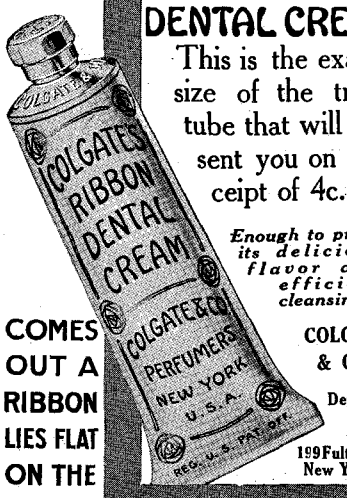

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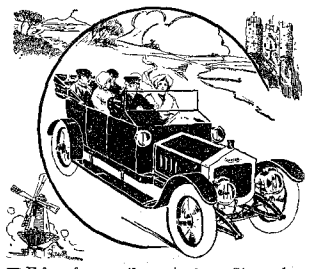

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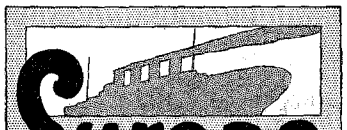

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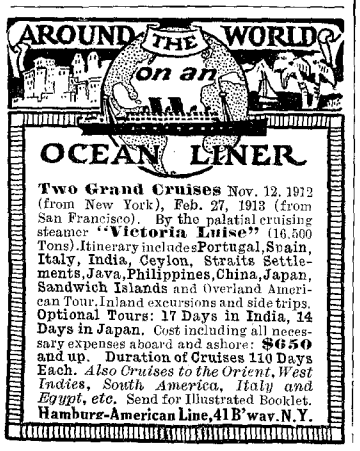

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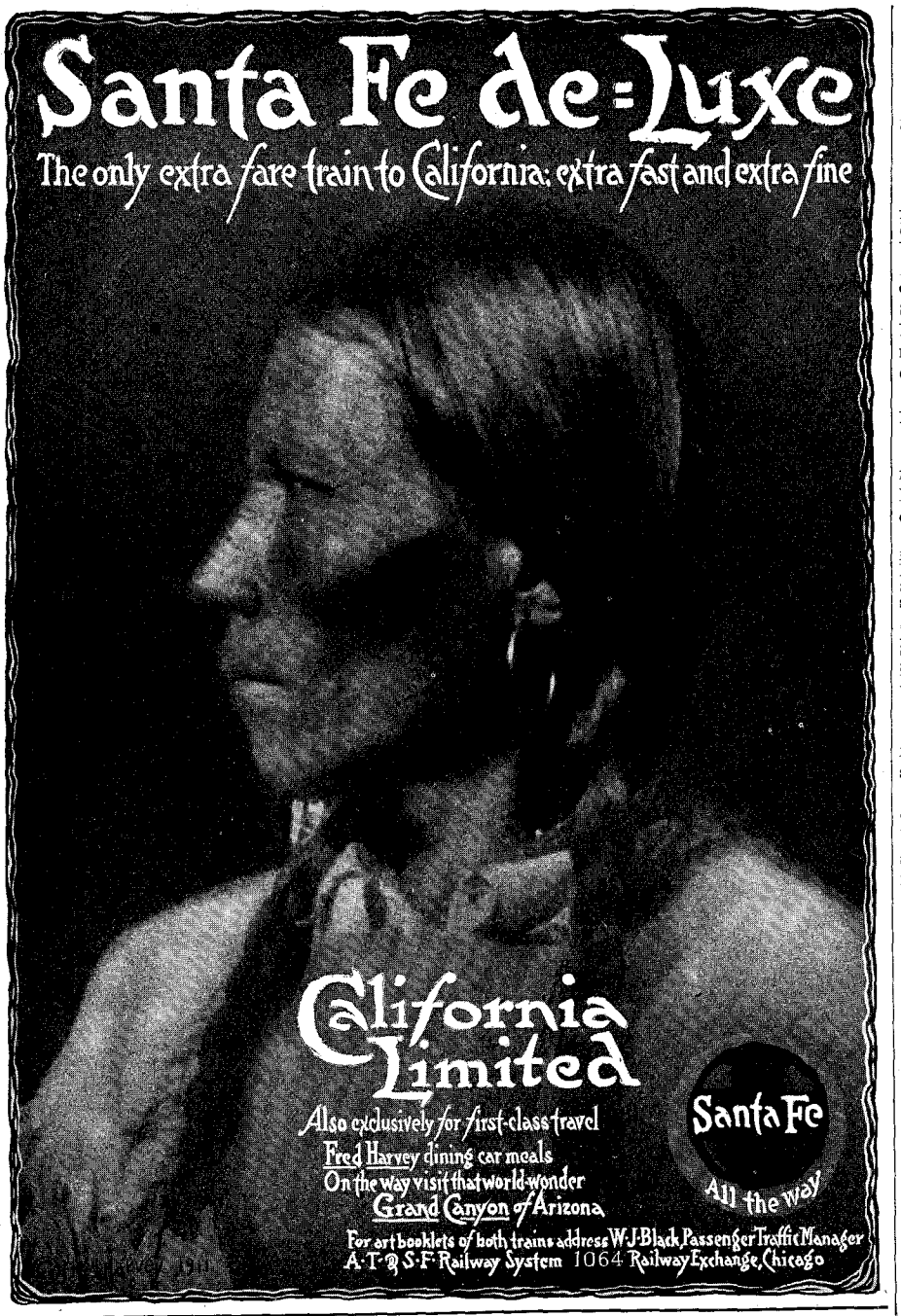
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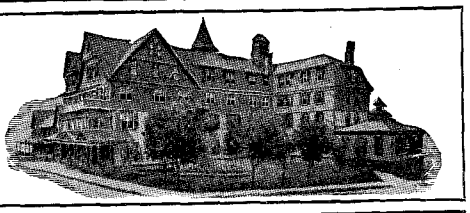

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"G. P. S.," Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.—"Please inform me if this sentence is correct, 'The horse *had been run* to death.' Is it grammatical to use this verb in the passive voice?"

"To run to death" is correct English, and is common in literature, being at least as old as Shakespeare. ("Beggars mounted *run* their horse to death," *3 Henry VI.*) The verb is correctly used in the passive voice in the sentence cited.

"D," New York, N. Y.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the word 'handkerchief'? Is it 'han*d*kerchief' or 'han*g*kerchief'?"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY prefers the pronunciation "han*g*kerchief." Some authorities, however, sanction the pronunciation "han*d*kerchief."

"W. J. S.," Woodland, Ill.—"(1) Is the pronoun correct in this sentence, 'There were two little boys about as large as *we* looking at the animals'? (2) Of what is 'us' the object in the sentence, 'They looked like *us*'? (3) Supply the proper pronoun in the sentence 'Either John or I must change —— method of procedure.' (4) Supply the proper pronoun in the sentence 'Men and women, let each of you look into —— own heart.'"

(1) "We" is correct in the sentence you cite, (See Bullions' "English Grammar," p. 212: "The nominative after *as* often has the verb understood; as, 'James is not so tall *as* you [*are*].'")

(2) The pronoun here is in the objective case, object of the preposition "to" understood. (See Bullions' "English Grammar," pp. 224, 225: "A substantive, being the object of a preposition, is put in the objective case. . . . *To* is commonly omitted after *like, near,* and *nigh;* as, '*Like* his father.'")

(3) This sentence must be reconstructed. (See Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars," p. 568, obs. 2: "When antecedents of *different* persons, numbers, or genders are connected by *or* or *nor*, they can not properly be represented by any pronoun that is not applicable to each of them. The following sentence is therefore inaccurate: 'Either *you* or *I* will be in *our* place in due time.' . . . The best mode of avoiding this difficulty is by a change of the phraseology, which may be different on different occasions.") We suggest that the sentence read: "Either John must change *his* method of procedure, or I must change *mine*."

(4) "Men and women, let each of you look into *his* own heart and decide." (See Greene's "English Grammar," p. 214: "When the person belongs to an assemblage of males and females, usage has sanctioned the employment of a masculine pronoun." See also Bullions' "English Grammar," p. 76: "The distributive pronouns . . . are *each, every, either, neither*. . . . The distributives are always of the third person singular, even when they relate to the persons speaking or to those spoken to; as, '*Each of us*—each of *you*—each of *them*—has *his* faults.'")

"C. J. G.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"(1) Is the following sentence complete? (2) Is the comma necessary? 'As you will see from the *above*, your remittance is $5.00 short of the required amount.'"

(1) The STANDARD DICTIONARY, page 2366, under the heading "Faulty Diction," says: "In the language of business, *above* is often used as an adjective, or even as a noun ('the *above* statement,' or 'it appears from the *above*'). Such expressions, tho employed by some good writers, have the weight of literary authority against them. If the reference is to something actually to be found in the text, as a sentence, a paragraph, or a statement, it is preferable to say, for instance, 'The *foregoing* or *preceding* paragraph,' 'The statement *given above*.' When the reference is to something, as a material object, a fact, a circumstance, or an incident, not actually included, but only mentioned, described, or related, in the text, we may say, for example, 'The *above-mentioned* circumstance,' 'The person *referred to above*,' 'The incident *related above*,' etc."

(2) The comma is correctly used.

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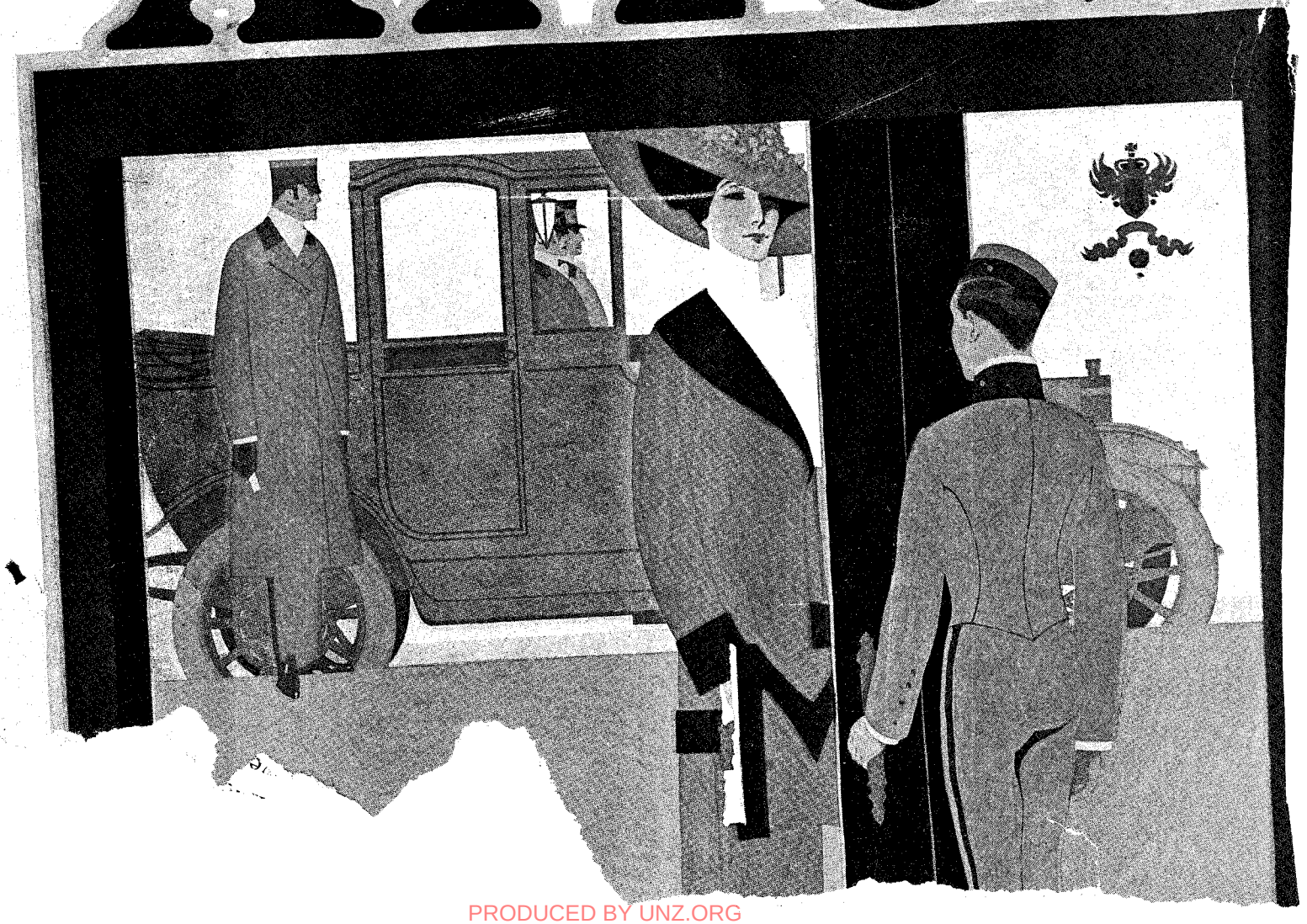

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